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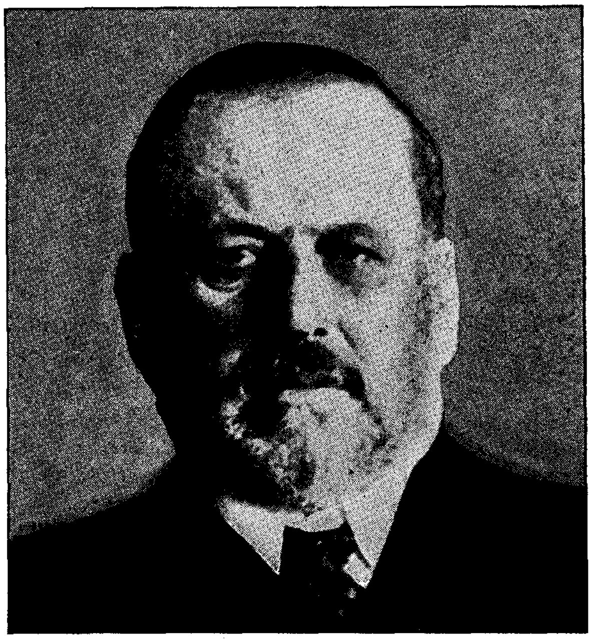
TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

THE CRUCIBLE OF WAR has produced the Russian revolution, which, the New York *Globe* says, means "the overthrow of Germanism in Russia," and "destroys the last chance of a German victory," while *The Evening Sun* expects to see Russian "generals and battalions go forward with new energy." Expert writers on Russian affairs are pointing out that when a nation is ruled, as Russia was, by a semialien bureaucracy, amazingly inefficient and corrupt, it can not face an enemy upon its own soil with much prospect of success, but when its bureaucracy was working, almost openly, to assist the enemy, an explosion was bound to occur, and from March 9 to March 15, the Russian people, headed by Michael Rodzianko, President of the Duma, set about cleaning house with quiet but successful thoroughness. The New York *Sun* describes the revolution as "one of the most remarkable risings in history," and proceeds:

> "Beginning with minor food-riots and labor strikes, the cry for food reached the hearts of the soldiers, and one by one regiments rebelled until finally those troops which had for a time stood loyal to the Government gathered up their arms and marched into the ranks of the revolutionists."



THE MAN THAT LED THE REVOLT.

Michael Rodzianko, President of the Duma, and head of the Provisional Government of Russia.

While Russia has, for months past, been seething, the boiling-point came with unexpected swiftness, the New York *World* tells us:

> "The change came with startling and dramatic rapidity. As the situation is described from London and Berlin, the Duma refused to obey the Imperial rescript to dissolve, and voted to continue its meetings. An Executive Committee was appointed, headed by the president of the Duma, which, after arresting the Ministers, declared itself a Provisional Government and announced its intention of creating a new Government. With the assistance of the Army it was soon in control."

One curious feature of the situation was that, unlike most revolutions, the people rose not against their sovereign, but against his ministers. The Czar, however, like the weak but amiable man he is, took matters into his own hands and sought his personal peace by abdicating.

The effect of the revolution on Germany, American observers predict, will be twofold—it will darken her military outlook, and give a tremendous impetus to the latent liberal forces within her Empire. Its effect on the war, says the New York *Times*, "is almost equivalent to bringing a new nation into the camp of the Allies." And of its meaning to German democracy the Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune* writes:

> "Germany has been taught to believe that the European War was inaugurated by Russia for aggressive purposes. Germany's democratic leaders repeatedly pointed to Czarism as the evil spirit dominating the Entente. The object of the Central Powers was proclaimed to be the overthrow of the Russian autocratic menace. Therefore, the Russian revolution may profoundly move German democracy. This is probably its greatest disillusionment since the war began."

Perhaps the clearest picture of the conditions that produced the revolution is that given by the London *Daily Chronicle*, which says:

> "From a very early period the German-born Czarina and the clique of pro-German reactionaries whom her influence made powerful with the Czar were bent on ending the war prematurely in the interests of reaction. The Ministers set up under these auspices have for over two years acted in defiance of public

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opinion. Their policy was not obscure; they hampered the Army in respect of munitions, disorganized the country in respect of its distributive services, brought about artificial famine in a land which is one of the world's chief food-producers, *and themselves, through police agents, tried to stir up abortive* revolts in order that they might plead military failure and internal revolution as a reason for withdrawing from the war.

"The people foiled them for long by magnificent and much-enduring patriotism. When the Government left the Army without munitions, the local authorities—the zemstvos and unions of towns—stept in and organized their supply. When police agents tried to bring about riots and strikes, the workmen's own leaders prevented their breaking out. When secret negotiations were opened up with Germany, the Duma blasted them by public exposure on the popular side.

EMPEROR FOR A DAY.

Grand-Duke Michael Alexandrovitch, the brother of Czar Nicholas, was Regent for the twelve-year-old Alexis for less than twenty-four hours on March 16. Then he abdicated, as Nicholas had done the day before.

"The Duma's demand for sympathetic and really national government was enforced, first by the Council of the Empire, normally the stronghold of high officialdom, and then by the Congress of Nobles, which represents the landed aristocracy.

"With the nobility, much of the bureaucracy, the Army, the Navy, the Duma, the professional classes, and the working classes all ranged against them, the 'dark forces' held obstinately on their way. The murder of the Czarina's favorite, the infamous Rasputin, only intensified the reaction, tho its story and sequel showed significantly how far many members of the Imperial family were from supporting the reigning head and his consort in the policy which was jeopardizing the dynasty. But the Czar's blindness was incurable. In a kind of panic he got rid of every remaining progressive Minister; a nonentity of no importance from the Czar's personal circle was made Prime Minister, and the real power fell to Protopopoff, the strong man of the *camarilla*, who was to see their design through."

Behind the "dark forces," and directing them, stood the sinister figure of A. D. Protopopoff, the Minister of the Interior. His appointment was hailed by the Liberal press as a triumph for the progressive element, and the Petrograd *Novoye Vremya* wrote at the time: "The peculiarity of the appointment is that the new choice belongs entirely to the social workers and not to the bureaucracy." Once in power, Protopopoff immediately changed and became the leader of the most persistently reactionary element in the Russian Government. Isaac Don Levine, the well-known authority on Russian politics, writing in the New York *Tribune*, tells us that the now murdered Minister of the Interior worked with all his might to further the pro-German element, and he continues:

"Protopopoff inaugurated a series of repressive measures that were calculated to paralyze Russia's fighting capacity in a brief time. The big social organizations cooperating with the War Ministry in the prosecution of the war were put by him under police regulation. The Army and the Duma made every effort to oust Protopopoff. But he was invincible. He defied all Russia. He became a menace that had to be removed at all costs.

"Protopopoff thus precipitated the revolution. He and Stürmer are reported killed. That ends the career of the 'dark forces' in Russia. All that is efficient and intelligent in that country will now come to the front. A new leaf has been turned in the history of the great Slavic nation.

"There can be no doubt that henceforth Russia will be ruled in the manner of Great Britain. The fact that Michael Rodzianko, the President of the Duma, is the head of the Executive Committee responsible for the revolution, means that Russia is to have a fully constitutional form of government with a Ministry responsible to the Duma."

The advent of Russia among the democratic nations is hailed with delight by the Russian press in America. The New York *Russkoye Slovo* expresses its satisfaction that "the great movement which has been so long in preparation is at last under way," while the Socialist organ, the New York *Novy Mir*, is so enthusiastic that it almost sees the millennium at hand. It says:

"The Russian people are opposed to war and to militarism, but they believe that their own success as revolutionists will mean revolution on the part of the Germanic peoples. Then they hope and believe there will come a consolidation of all the revolutionary peoples, Russian and Germanic, a combination that by its very force and weight will compel the militarists of Europe's warring nations to cease their strife. And so out of revolution will come the great peace."

Mr. Herman Bernstein, editor of *The American Hebrew*, who knows Russia, makes the following illuminating comment on that country's awakening:

"Until now there were two Russias, two entirely different Russias, with different hopes, aspirations, achievements, and claims to the attention of the world. There was the Russia that made treaties with other nations, that sent diplomats abroad and received diplomats at home, that employed the Army to crush the people, that built prisons instead of schools, that banished the best sons and daughters of Russia to Siberia, and that incited, organized, and participated in massacres of Jews and other opprest nationalities within the Russian Empire.

"That Russia has now been overturned by the other Russia, which gave to the world Tolstoy, Turgenef, Metchnikoff, Antokolski, Rubinstein, Tchaikovsky, Solovyov, and countless other great Liberals, such as Milyukov, Petrunkevitch, Vinaver, Roditzchev, which produced martyrs, which wanted schools instead of prisons, which fought for liberty, for the opportunity of development and independence, which sent real ambassadors to the other nations through the literature, the art, and the spirit of liberty created within the Russian people. . . .

"The Liberals saved the Russian Government from a revolution earlier in the war, in the hope that a united Russia would be victorious, and that reforms would then be introduced leading to emancipation. The Liberals and the Revolutionists saved the Government from a general strike which was threatened as a protest against the incompetence and corruption of the Government about a year ago.

"The reactionary Russian Government was so short-sighted that it failed to appreciate this spirit on the part of the real patriots of Russia. Instead of turning toward the road of reform, the Russian Government resolved to throttle the will of the people in the Duma, to crush the Liberal tendencies which swept the Russian Empire, and extreme measures were met by extreme measures on the part of the people. . . . . .

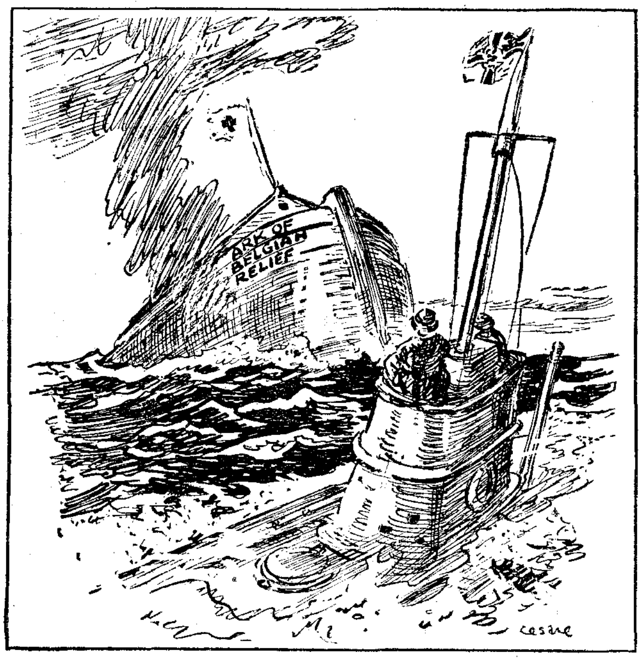
"Freedom for the Russian people must lead to the emancipation of the Jews. The Jewish question is intimately interwoven with all phases of the political, social, and industrial life of the Russian people, and without the emancipation of the Jews the rejunevation of Russia is inconceivable."

NATION-WIDE APPROVAL OF ARMING OUR SHIPS

WITHOUT BLINKING THE CONSEQUENCES, the press of the country with virtually one voice approve the President's decision "to place upon all American merchant vessels sailing through the barred areas an armed guard for the protection of the vessels and the lives of the persons on board." Altho, as the Boston *Journal* remarks, "the outcome commonly expected is war," newspapers in all sections agree with the Galveston *News* that the step from neutrality to armed neutrality was inevitable and unavoidable, and that the alternative course would have been "intolerable" to a self-respecting people. The President "could do no less, and the nation would tolerate no less," declares the Duluth *Herald*. "He has taken the right course, and the dangerous," says the Detroit *Journal*, which adds: "We must accept that—and be ready to go through with it to the end." His decision to put guns and gunners on our merchant ships, remarks the Milwaukee *Journal*, "will be indorsed by every American citizen who believes that his country should be defended against lawless aggression," and the Nashville *Tennessean* believes that "at least 90 per cent. of the people of the country will applaud him." The country speaks with one voice in support of the President's course, notes the Boston *Transcript*, but it speaks without hysteria or excitement: "One voice—yes; but a voice of calm determination, of completest resolution to do whatever has to be done." All in all, remarks the Louisville *Times*—

> "The situation looks clearer than for some time past. The people, as shown, are loyal to the core, the Senate is in a position to attend to business, and the House promises to let patriotism actuate its movements. Despite the fact that pusillanimity and demagogy still squeak and gibber in some corners, our Nation is united, our press patriotic, and our preparations are said to be progressing with satisfaction to those officials charged with the public defense."

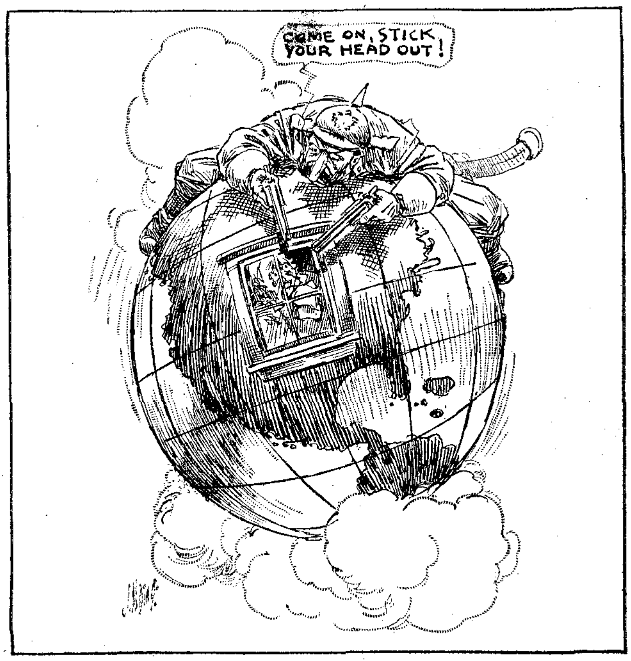
Among the many hundreds of papers of all sections which soberly and unqualifiedly indorse the Administration's decision, we may mention the Chattanooga *Times*, Charleston (W. Va.) *Mail*, El Paso *Times*, San Francisco *Chronicle*, St. Joseph *News-Press*, Oshkosh *Northwestern*, Chicago *Daily News* and *Herald*, St. Louis *Globe Democrat*, Columbus *Citizen*, Cleveland *Plain Dealer*, Toledo *Blade*, Harrisburg *Patriot*, New Haven *Register*, Newark *Star-Eagle*, Buffalo *Evening News*, Springfield *Union*, Brooklyn *Citizen*, and the New York *Times*, *World*, *Tribune*, *Globe*, and *Evening Sun*.



NOTHING IS SACRED.

—Cesare in the New York *Evening Post*.

"It is an entirely new thing that President Wilson has done to meet the German submarine menace," according to Stevenson H. Evans, Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, who goes on to explain:


COME ON, STICK YOUR HEAD OUT!

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ARMED PEACE.

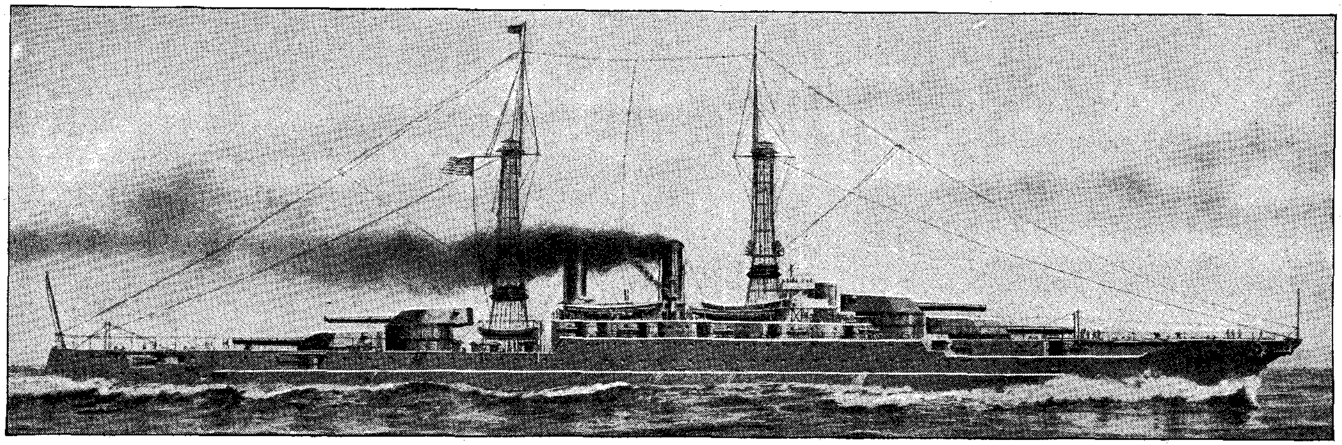
—Darling in the New York *Tribune*.

> "There is no precedent in international law for armed guards on merchant ships. Members of the diplomatic corps are frankly amazed at the announced course of the United States. They are practically at one, however, in the belief that the American plan will be effective.
>
> "Diplomats from whom it has been possible to draw an opinion are convinced that the declaration of the Government of the United States to use an armed guard on merchant ships means in effect armed conflict with Germany. Most of them incline to the view that neither the United States nor Germany need formally declare war. Germany, in the view of those who have been close to Teutonic circles here, will do so as soon as a submarine is sunk by an American gun."

The placing of a Government "armed guard" on privately owned merchant ships is "without precedent in history," writes David Lawrence to the New York *Evening Post*, but "since it is derived from the right of every nation to enforce its understanding of international law, the hope is that other neutral Governments will adopt a similar policy." He adds:

> "The State Department, it developed to-day, intentionally omitted the word 'cargo' from its statement. The armed guard is solely 'for the protection of the vessels and the lives of persons on board' American ships. Objections raised by Senator Stone and others, to the effect that the United States in arming ships would be protecting munitions and war-supplies, have been met by the announced purpose of the Government to see that visit and search are exercised. If the German submarines by their approach indicate a purpose to disregard visit and search, they will be fired upon. Should they act in accordance with international law, halting the American vessels and examining cargo, no resistance will be offered to the destruction of contraband cargoes. But protection will be given to the vessel itself and persons on board."

With the order to arm our merchant ships the President issued a summons to Congress to meet in extra session on April

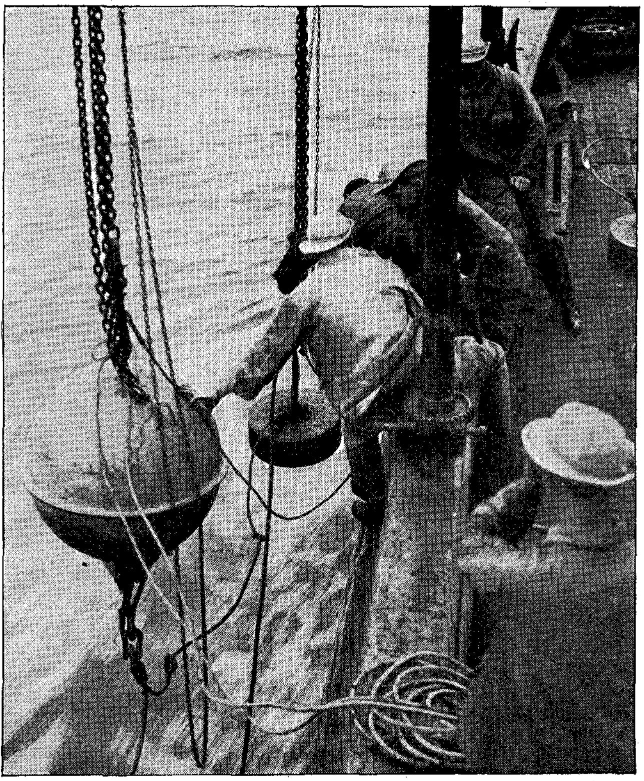


ONE OF THE BATTLE-SHIPS OF THE *COLORADO* CLASS, NOW BUILDING, CARRYING 16-INCH GUNS.

16. This convening of Congress, which alone has the power to declare war, is, "in a sense, a final warning to Germany," notes the New York *Commercial*. The significance of this warning is increased, the same paper points out, by the fact that the Navy Department has appealed to the press to refrain from publishing any information about the armament of ships, and to the cable companies to suppress all information about transatlantic sailings. "An extra session of the Sixty-fifth Congress was indispensable," thinks the New York *Tribune*, "not only that American sea rights should be properly maintained, but, primarily, that the work of securing the nation against attack should be completed."

The people and the press agree with the President, who, in his second inaugural address, declares that: "There is no turning back." The Chicago *Herald* speaks for a multitude when it says:

> "Every step that has been taken has been taken because national dignity and rights made it inevitable. Every step that has been officially suggested has represented the alternative to abject surrender of national rights. Neither turning back nor standing still! Firm in the right as God gives us to see the right, we must go forward in courage and patience to the end—which is to be the beginning of a better time."



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PREPARED TO MINE OUR COASTS.

United States mine-layers at work near Boston Harbor.

"If the war-clouds blow over now without a storm it will be wonderful indeed," thinks the Cleveland *Leader*, and the Brooklyn *Citizen* says it would be folly not to recognize that the present situation "requires Germany either to back down or give battle." As the St. Joseph *News-Press* reminds us, the issue rests with Germany, as it always has. "Any one who now declares that President Wilson by arming our merchant ships has in effect declared war is simply befogging the issue," declares the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*, which goes on to say:

> "By arming her merchantmen, the United States is merely acting as an individual would, who, being notified that an outlaw had denied him the use of the highways and was lying in wait to destroy him, decides to carry a gun for self-protection.
>
> "The United States proposes to go about its legitimate business, using the ocean highways as it is privileged to use them under international law. Because the outlaw of the seas has threatened to take the lives of American citizens and destroy their property without the possibility of redress, America will carry a gun. It is a purely defensive measure.
>
> "Americans do not want war. They still hope, in spite of every indication to the contrary, that Germany will not force them to the final step. All Americans ask is to be let alone. Everything they ask, and more, is conceded by international law and not denied except at Berlin.
>
> "Still loving peace, we will fight if the issue be forced upon us."

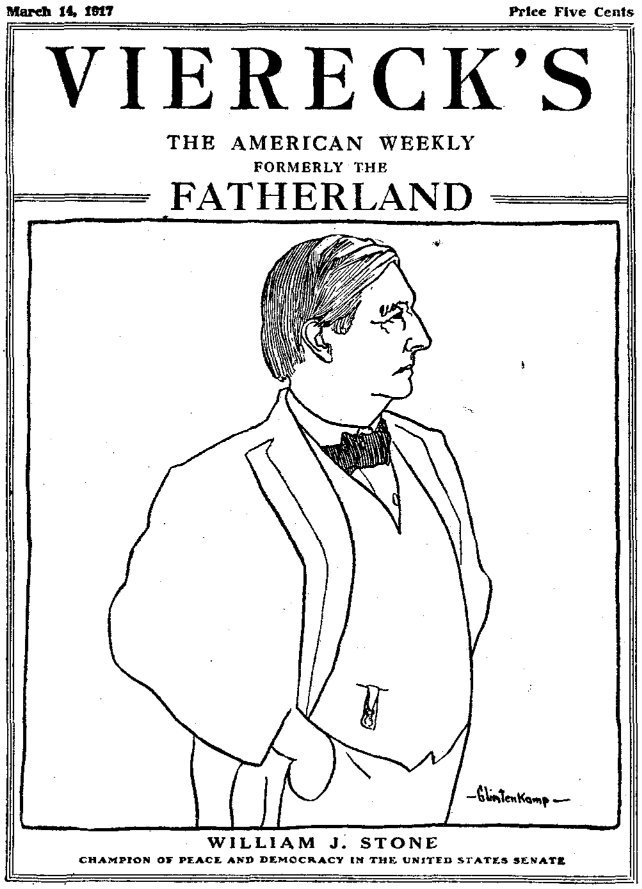
Count von Bernstorff, on his way to Germany, is quoted by the Copenhagen correspondent of the Berlin *Tageblatt* as saying that the issue of peace or war with America rests with the German *U*-boats:

> "If we sink an American ship we get war. If not, I suppose we can avoid it."

Almost while he was speaking the United States freighter *Algonquin*, with a cargo of foodstuffs for England, was sunk without warning, sixty-five miles off the Cornish coast, by the German submarine *U-39*. The Government officials at Washington expect war, reports the Washington correspondent of the New York *Evening Sun*, "unless Germany should suddenly adopt an unforeseen course and abandon her submarine campaign." War may be nearer, says the Houston *Chronicle*, "but public confidence, which was greatly shaken by recent events, is restored." "There is one way for Germany to remain at peace with the United States, and that is to stop making war on the United States," says the New York *World*. If there is unfavorable comment from American papers which we have not seen on the arming of merchant ships it is virtually drowned in the chorus of approval.

MR. STONE HEARS FROM THE COUNTRY

GRANT HAD HIS SUMNER, Wilson has his Stone, and there is a country-wide demand that the Democrats of to-day profit by the example of the Republicans of a generation ago, who ousted the Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee who would not assist in carrying out the policies of his President. This demand is joined by people in Senator Stone's own State and has been led by the head of the national organization of the Democratic party, but the Democratic caucus has not heeded, perhaps believing with Senator James Hamilton Lewis that it would be "unethical." The retention of the Missouri Senator as head of the Foreign Relations Committee is roundly denounced by Democratic editors as a "scandal" and "an offense to the country," and his voluntary resignation, or later dismissal by the Senate, is now called for. The Philadelphia *Record*, for example, declares that if " 'Gumshoe Bill' holds on to his chairmanship after the recent demonstration of public disapproval he will show himself what he is generally believed to be, a decidedly thick-skinned politician of third-rate ability." The Washington *Herald* (Ind.) remembers that Mr. Stone is an old man, and remarks: "His monumental blunder will be forgotten in the future by an indulgent public and an indulgent nation, and at the present time it makes him look a pitiable and solitary figure who requires to be 'set straight.'" But such gentleness is rare in newspaper expressions. Stone, says the Louisville *Courier-Journal* (Dem.), "has surpassed the annals of fat-headedness and peanut politics." The Atlanta *Journal* (Dem.) observes that "the Kaiser has no cause to regret the dismissal of von Bernstorff from Washington as long as William J. Stone is there." In Senator Stone's own State the St. Louis *Post Dispatch* (Ind.) quotes from German papers which speak of Mr. Stone as a "stanch friend" who, "fortunately for Germany," is at the head of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, and proceeds to denounce him in these emphatic words:



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WILLIAM J. STONE

CHAMPION OF PEACE AND DEMOCRACY IN THE UNITED STATES SENATE

> "Senator Stone's conduct in the armed neutrality crisis was merely the climax of a wabbling, contemptible course which showed him to be wholly unreliable and out of sympathy with the Administration and sound Americanism. He was pro-German on the *Lusitania* case and on the resolution to warn Americans to keep off belligerent ships. He has always been dickering with and coddling the pro-German traitors. He has never stood squarely for American honor and American rights. In his last act he betrayed America to Germany. But Stone has never stood squarely for anything. He has ever been an artful dodger and underhand conspirator.
>
> "Gumshoe Bill's usefulness at the head of the Foreign Relations Committee, from the first doubtful, is now completely ended. He has forfeited the confidence of the President; he has forfeited the confidence of the Army and Navy chiefs; he has forfeited the confidence of his fellow Senators; he has forfeited the confidence of his countrymen."

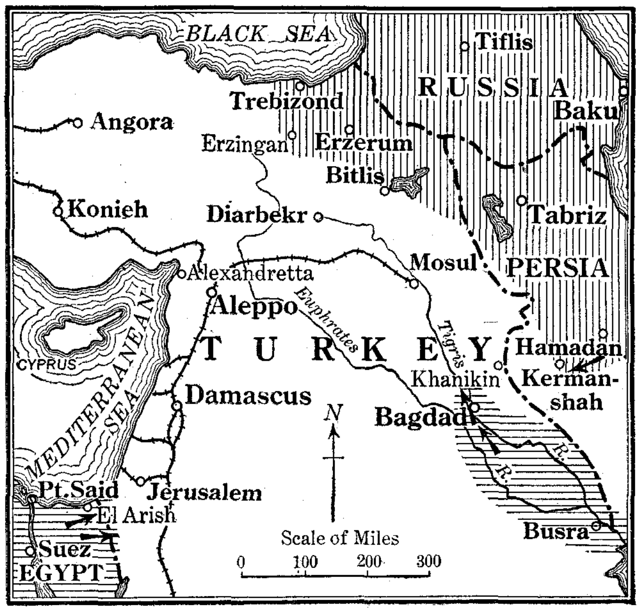
Senator Stone has not allowed his critics to go unanswered. He defends himself in a long copyrighted statement in the St. Louis *Republic*. He tells how he went to the President before the latter addrest Congress, and told him that the Administration's policy would bring on war. When the measure asked by the President was before Senator Stone's Committee, he tried in vain to amend it so that ships carrying munitions would not be protected. He then had the bill brought promptly before the Senate, frankly announcing his opposition and turning its management on the floor over to Senator Hitchcock. In course of time Senator Stone took the floor, and for four hours "discust the constitutionality of the bill and also discust it as a matter of public policy." After this there were nineteen or twenty hours left for debate, in the course of which Senator Stone stated his willingness to have the bill voted on. As he puts it:

> "I did not at any time, by any objection or otherwise, obstruct the legitimate consideration of the bill or stand in the way of a vote upon it. I was, and am still, opposed to plunging this country into this horrible war, if we can honorably keep out of it."

But Senator Stone's innocence in this matter of the filibuster is disputed by several editors and Washington correspondents, who emphasize the four hours' duration of his speech, Mr. C. W. Gilbert, of the New York *Tribune*, asserting that he exhausted himself in the first two hours, afterward merely "rambling and drooling along." And, further, the New York *World* contends, Senator Stone is not being condemned for mere filibustering, but for something worse: "a partizan of Germany in the position that he now occupies is as intolerable as an avowed secessionist at the head of the Union armies would have been in the Civil War."

Senator Stone's worst offense, others declare, was his exposure on the floor of the Senate of one of the Navy's plans for dealing with the submarine menace. The Philadelphia *North American* (Prog. Rep.) does not stop short of calling this "treason." The Cleveland *Press* (Ind.) asserts that Mr. Stone made the statement because he "has no other way of getting this information to his friends in Berlin." The secret, says the Boston *Transcript* (Rep.), "was told him in confidence," and by giving it away "he has earned the contempt of the people of the United States speaking through their press."

The call for Senator Stone's retirement from the Foreign Relations Committee is also loudly voiced in the East by the Boston *Advertiser* (Ind.) and *Journal* (Ind.), Springfield *Republican* (Ind.), Buffalo *Express* (Rep.), New York *Sun* (Rep.), Newark *News* (Ind.), and Richmond *Journal* (Dem.). What some Washington correspondents regard as coming as near to an official expression of the Democratic party as could be given is the editorial in National Chairman McCormick's Harrisburg *Patriot*, concluding with the words: "Senator Stone should have the foresight and patriotism to quit. If he does not, the duty of the Senate is plain." In Ohio, the Cleveland *Press* (Ind.) and *Plain Dealer* (Dem.), and the Columbus *Citizen* (Ind.), take up the chorus, as do the Indianapolis *News* (Ind.) and *Star* (Rep.), and South Bend *Tribune* (Rep.), in the adjoining State of Indiana. "Stone must go," says the Chicago *Evening Post* (Ind. Rep.), and *The Daily News* (Ind.) agrees. "Stone should go," echoes *The Journal* (Ind.), a few miles north in Milwaukee. Still farther north the Duluth *News-Tribune* (Rep.) calls the Senator a "poltroon as well as dastard," and warns the Democratic party that it will have to remove this "Stone about its neck." In Kansas the Wichita *Beacon* (Prog. Rep.) declares "He should be deposed," and on the Pacific Coast the Portland *Oregonian* (Ind. Rep.) launches a peculiarly bitter attack upon the senior Senator from Missouri.



WHERE THE ALLIES ARE DRIVING THE TURKS.

The Bagdad arrow indicates General Maude's advance up the Tigris from Busra. At Hamadan the arrow points the direction of the Russians in Persia against the Turkish rear to join with the British. At El Arish arrows indicate the advance, east and northeast, of a British army from the Suez Canal.

Nowhere has the movement to compel the retirement of Senator Stone from the Foreign Affairs Committee been more vigorously pushed along than in his own State of Missouri, the Pittsburg *Press* (Ind.) notes. The editorial already quoted from the St. Louis *Post Dispatch* is but one of a series of denunciations of Senator Stone. "The shame of the people whom he so unworthily represents" has been voiced by *The Globe Democrat* (Rep.). *The Republic* (Dem.) admits that the Senator's failure to support the President is considered by his friends "equivalent to political suicide." Outside of St. Louis, the St. Joseph *News-Press* (Ind.) joins in the demand for his resignation. Letters of like tenor from citizens of Missouri have been appearing in the pages of these newspapers. One asks him to "stop talking," as "we prefer to bear our disgrace in silence." The Missouri legislature passed a resolution commending the President. "Many telegrams of applause reached me," Senator Stone was heard to say. "No doubt," replies the New York *Sun*, but "were they written in English?" The Dallas *News* and the Chicago *Evening Post* have attributed Senator Stone's course to the influence of his German constituency, but the St. Joseph *News-Press*, however, denies that the Senator has a "German constituency." Tho there are many men of German blood in the State,

> "The number of pro-Germans in this cause of the President against the Kaiser is so small and covert that it dare not stand up in the open and be counted. Senator Stone reflects no Missouri opinion but his own and that of a few unpatriotic persons. He stands entirely contrary to the opinion of the State to which he is accredited in the Senate, and the voice of censure that comes from every section of the commonwealth thoroughly proves this."

GERMANY'S LOSS IN BAGDAD

MORE THAN CONSOLATION for the repulse by the Turks at the Dardanelles and at Kut-el-Amara is enjoyed by the Entente Allies in the capture of Bagdad by British forces commanded by General Maude, according to the Pittsburg *Dispatch* and other journals, which note as the great significance of the victory the control it gives of the Persian-Gulf terminal of the projected German "corridor to Asia," the Berlin-Constantinople-Bagdad railroad that was to furnish the Central Powers with an overland route to India. The New York *World* calls Bagdad the broken-down back door of the Central Powers and says it was worth winning, for "with a tunnel under the Bosporus and the Bagdad railway pushed to Busra, a man might go from Hamburg without change of car to a deep-water port off the Persian Gulf, where, before the war, a Hamburg steamship line was established." How the Turk is to get Bagdad back, or even avoid further reverses, is a study for Berlin, according to *The World*, which adds that meanwhile, for the time at least, Berlin's war-cry is reversed. In Entente lands it reads: "Bagdad to Berlin!"

From Busra, at the head of the Persian Gulf, famed for having been the home of *Sindbad the Sailor*, the New York *Sun* reminds us, the British have fought their way for the second time up the Tigris, "through marshes that seemed interminable, until the deserts that succeeded them stretched still more interminably, past Kut-el-Amara, where Townshend and his 10,000 men were starved into subjection; past Ctesiphon, with its Chosroes arch still standing, dating back to before the time of Christ, to a period when Britain was not and the Germans were in their state of original barbarism, to which their Government has lately reverted; and so on to Bagdad of Harun-al-Raschid, the miraculous carpet, and the 'Thousand and One Nights.'"

But legend and romance are not engaging the minds in conference on the Wilhelmstrasse, this journal goes on to say, for the occupation of Bagdad seals the doom of the third great ambition with which Germany entered this war. First she was balked of entrance to Paris, then she failed at Calais, which meant the final abandonment of a foothold on the Channel whence Britain might be menaced for decades to come. Now the loss of Bagdad is the "death-stroke to the Kaiser's ambitions for a place in the sun, for a port on the Persian Gulf," and it blocks the plan for a German empire in the southeast and competition with England for the rich trade of the Orient. We read then:

> "From the rugged Caucasus in the northwest the forces of the Grand Duke Nicholas are making their way toward a point of rendezvous. Last year at this time they were at Hamadan, 240 miles from the camp of General Townshend. But his surrender freed an army of Turks to operate against the Russians, who were forced back into Armenia. For six months the Grand Duke disappeared altogether from the daily war-news. Now he is back with increased forces at a point which promises an early juncture with the British.
>
> "When that is done a Russo-British line extending from the Black Sea to the Mediterranean will take up the task of driving the Turks north upon Constantinople. It can be readily re-enforced by water at either end of the line. Its victories already have been so significant that the Syrians, Arabs, and Persians left in the rear are renouncing their former allegiance to Turkey, declaring they have been betrayed. The Turks themselves echo the complaint, for in the Orient nothing succeeds like success, and failure terminates loyalty. . . . . . .
>
> "Bagdad has tenfold the importance to the world to-day that has Verdun. Germany has lost both."

The occupation of Bagdad, taken in connection with the advance of the British force in Palestine and of the new signs of Russian activity in the Caucasus region, remarks the New York *Globe*, seems to indicate an approaching collapse of Turkish power. Nor is it impossible that the future historian will say that the "turning-point of the war came, not in France, or on the Karpathian front, or at Saloniki, but far away in semidesert Mesopotamia."

BOTH SIDES OF THE RAILROAD QUARREL

INCREDIBLE, to many editorial observers, was the threat that the leaders of the four great railroad Brotherhoods would choose this moment, with the shadow of war hanging heavy over the country, and the Adamson Law decision pending in the Supreme Court, to call a strike that would paralyze the nation and add incalculably to the burdens of the Administration in this hour of national crisis. Such an idea, declares the New York *Times*, "never took shape in any well-ordered mind." Yet, from the point of view of the leaders who issued such a call, the imminence of war is their chief excuse and justification. As W. G. Lee, president of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, explained to a *Times* representative, the men are determined to get the eight-hour day before the country gets into war, because, should war come, patriotism would compel them to stay at work. In case of war, he said, nothing would be done to embarrass the nation or the Government. According to a statement issued by the Brotherhoods, the conditions under which their members now work are "even worse than on September 2, 1916, when the Adamson Eight-Hour Law was enacted." The men, we read, "are working for the same rates of pay, with longer hours and worse conditions than prior to the enactment of this law," while "nearly all other classes of labor have been given substantial increases during the past year, which in a measure affect the increased cost of living."

The demands of the Brotherhoods are thus summarized in *The Times:*

> "1. That the provisions of the Adamson Law be put into effect at once as of January 1.
>
> "2. Men shall receive ten hours' pay for eight hours' work.
>
> "3. No one shall receive less for a day's work than he now does.
>
> "4. Time to be computed from time-call for duty until released.
>
> "5. All excess mileage, differentials, and other advantageous arrangements now enjoyed by the men to be retained.
>
> "6. All overtime to be paid for *pro rata.*"

After the conference in New York, on March 15, had failed to reconcile the differences between the railroads and the Brotherhoods, and the latter had issued a strike order, each side made public a statement of its case. In that issued by the Brotherhoods we read:

> "It is apparent to us that the purpose of the railroads is to avoid any settlement of the matter until such time as the country becomes involved in war, when they expect to escape any settlement of whatever character, even tho the Supreme Court should decide that the law was constitutional. We have notice that they will not accept our interpretation thereof, which is practically the same as the President proposed when he recommended the enactment of the law. Therefore, a decision of the Supreme Court upholding the constitutionality of the law would not even indirectly secure for the employees the purpose of the law."

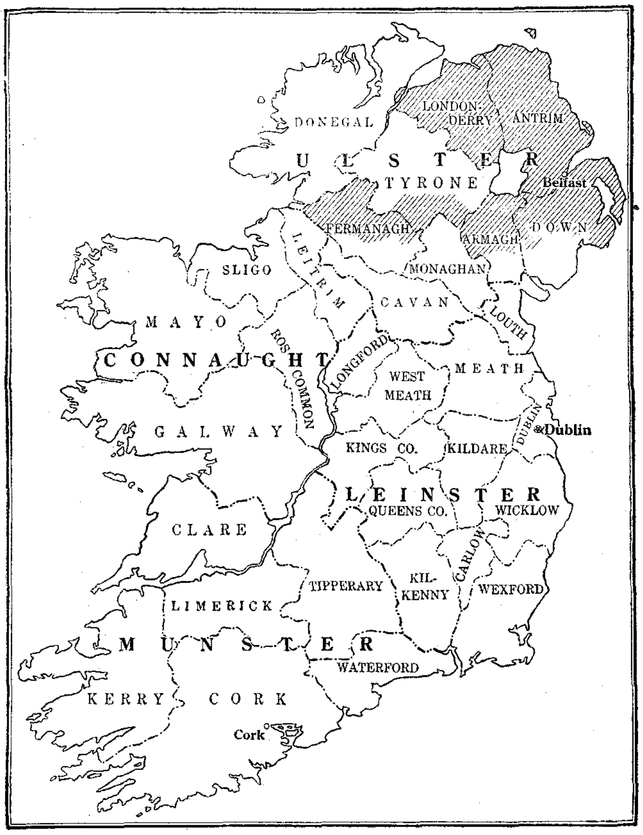
The statement of the railroads reads in part as follows:

> "The ultimatum presented to the railroads by the organizations was that we must immediately put into effect their interpretation of the law now before the Supreme Court for a determination of its constitutionality and meaning, without waiting for the decision of the Court.
>
> "We declined to accept this proposition, feeling that we must abide by the judgment of the Court, and we thereupon made the following formal offer for a settlement of the issues involved:
>
> "1. If the Supreme Court holds the Adamson Law to be constitutional and the two sides can not agree upon the application of any of the points, we will agree that the Eight-Hour Commission shall determine how the law shall be applied.
>
> "2. In case the law is declared unconstitutional, we offer to join you in asking the Eight-Hour Commission to determine the whole controversy, any settlement to be arrived at to be effective from January 1, 1917."

A compromise was reached on March 19.

IRELAND'S CRY TO US FOR HELP

IRELAND'S APPEALS TO HER CHILDREN and their descendants overseas have been many, but none has ever come at so ominous a moment as that in the manifesto issued by Mr. John Redmond, M.P., leader of the Irish Parliamentary party. The Springfield *Republican* considers it "managed and timed quite as if Herr Zimmermann had arranged it," and the St. Louis *Republic* says we will take much more interest in this conflict in Irish politics "because it is within the possibilities that the conduct of the war and the life of the Ministry may be involved." The crisis was precipitated on March 7 in a debate in the House of Commons by the statement of the Prime Minister that the Government was prepared to grant Home Rule to that part of Ireland which demands it, but would not take action to enforce it on the part to which it was repugnant. He said that in the northeastern part of Ireland the population was as hostile to Irish rule as the rest of Ireland was to British rule. This raised a storm of protest, and Mr. Redmond and about sixty of his supporters marched from the House, shouting and cheering as they went. In explanation of their stand, Mr. Redmond gave his manifesto to the press, in which is included the plea for aid from America as follows:



From "The Irish World."

HOW IRELAND DIVIDES ON HOME RULE.

The white section of the map shows where the Home-Rulers live, and the shaded section shows the Ulster counties against Home Rule. *The Irish World* claims that 17 of Ulster's 33 representatives in the House of Commons are for Home Rule. Five of her nine counties favor it by a large majority. The shaded section has a Unionist majority, but also a strong Home-Rule minority, represented by five members in the House of Commons.

> "The constitutional movement can yet be saved, but only by the active assistance of all level-headed Nationalists in Ireland, and to a special degree by the millions of the Irish race in the Dominions and in the United States. To them we appeal most earnestly to come to the aid of those who have rescued Ireland from being made the catspaw and tool of Germany, and who are struggling against terrible odds to keep open the road to Irish liberty through peaceful, constitutional means—a struggle in which we are hampered by the British Government, which plays into the hands of the Irish Pro-German

> revolutionary party with stupid perversity worthy the worst reactionaries of Petrograd.
>
> "So far as Ireland is concerned, the Government is doing its utmost to aid Germany's work, and so long as this attitude is followed we, as Irish representatives, while retaining our attitude toward the war and remaining firmly convinced of the justice of the Allies' cause, and unchanged in our resolve to do all in our power to aid in bringing it speedily to a successful issue, feel bound to oppose the Government by every means in our power.
>
> "The Australian Senate has already spoken effectively in support of Irish freedom, and in behalf of the Irish nation we tender them grateful thanks.
>
> "To the men of Irish blood in the Dominions and the United States we appeal. They should promptly use all means in their power to bring pressure on the British Government to act toward Ireland in accordance with the principles for which they are fighting in Europe, and we especially appeal to the American people to urge upon the British Government the duty of applying to Ireland the great principles so clearly and splendidly enunciated by President Wilson in his historical address to the United States Senate."

The manifesto makes sorry reading for the Irish people, remarks *The Irish World*, which maintains that "there would be quite a different story to tell if the policy of recruiting for the English Army had not been injected into Irish politics," for "from the time Mr. John Redmond delivered his first recruiting speech, his influence began to wane till it has now reached so low an ebb that Premier Lloyd George thinks he can safely flout both Mr. Redmond and the Parliamentary party." *The Gaelic American* (New York) observes:

> "Redmond's walking out of the House and the shouts of the fellows who cheered the execution of Pearse were stage-play to catch fools, and there are fewer fools in Ireland now than before the war. His address to the Irish in America will fall on deaf ears, while his appeal to the Colonial Premiers and President Wilson—whom he bunched all together as if they were all of equal rank and importance—will surely anger the stubborn and stiff-necked English people. The Colonials would do the bidding of the English Government, and if President Wilson interfered at all he would surely not recommend any measure bigger than the British Ministry would be willing to give."

Ireland (New York) declares that the British Government, "so fearful of rebellion in Ulster, has not shrunk from actions which foment rebellion in Ireland," and we are told that the Coalition made it impossible for Mr. Redmond and the friends of ordered liberty to appeal with confidence or success to Ireland. Lloyd George has "banged the door against them when they appealed to him," and this journal adds:

> "With what hope we can not guess, they now appeal to the Irish and the sons of Irishmen beyond the seas, and especially in the United States, where England seeks an ally. There, as they well know, the same malign influence is to be met. . . . The manifesto inveighs against the British Government, against meddling Germans, and against Irish revolutionists; it is clear that the Government which incites to rebellion and betrays constitutionalism is the one enemy by which the other two are supported and without which they could not continue. The party will do well to contrive its defeat if it can be defeated. Meantime, Lloyd George has brought the minds of Irishmen abroad nearer to an agreement than they have been since the war began. They do not want Ireland to play the game of her enemies and offer an opening to those on the pounce to destroy her, but they do foresee that there may soon be need for a return to that mingling of courage and of craft with which they ever gratefully associate the name of Parnell."

The point of view of a distinguished Ulsterman appears in the New York *Tribune* in a letter from Mr. John Butler Yeats, who says that "as a Protestant and as an Ulsterman, I long for Home Rule, especially to see the Ulsterman at work, radical and progressive as he is, patriotically at work and looking for allies among his old Catholic opponents." He claims to know the Orangeman perfectly well and says he is "a fighting man and is hard-headed, quite ready to use his head as a battering-ram or for thinking about things. He will fight against Home Rule up to the last moment, and then if he finds the opposition too strong for him, he will drop the fight and show himself ready to be the born Home-Ruler he is." We read then:

> "If Home Rule were enforced in Ireland, there might be some broken heads, just for diversion's sake; there would be no civil war, and the Belfast man would become the finest Home-Ruler of them all. It is he who would see that the Home-Rule Government got extension of its powers and that it would not be left to be the mere simulacrum that is now offered."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

ALL Germany wants is her way.—*Toledo Blade.*

THERE is madness in Germany's method.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

"ENGLAND," says Mrs. Skeffington, "can not govern Ireland." Well, we'll bite. Who can?—*Chicago Tribune.*

PEACE, it seems, is what all men hope for and the brave fight for.—*Detroit Free Press.*

HOW can the world understand our policies when we don't understand them ourselves?—*Wall Street Journal.*

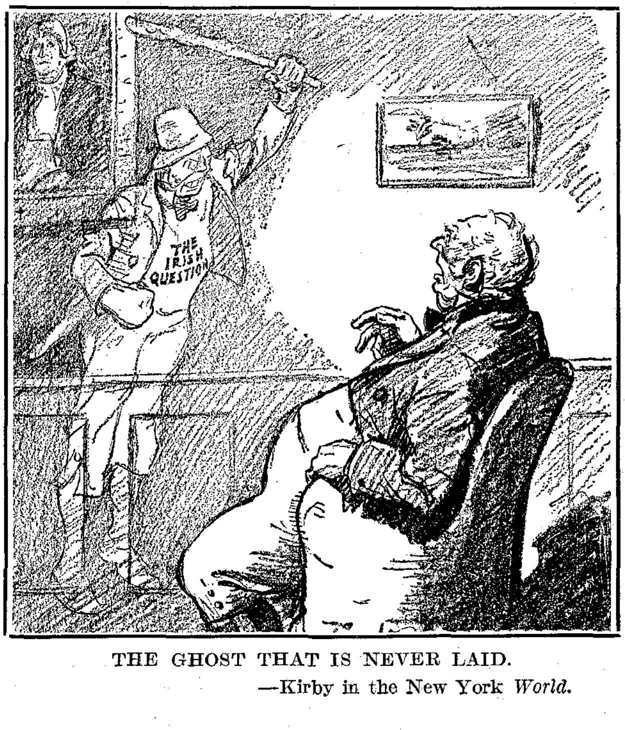
YES, there is one thing worse than "Peace at any price." It is "Victory at any price."—*Columbus Dispatch.*

IT may be suggested to the pacifists that if the country is invaded they can resort to silent prayer.—*St. Louis Globe Democrat.*

"YOUR money or your life," says the footpad. "I've said the last word; the responsibility is wholly on you."—*Philadelphia Record.*

HUNGER is admitted by all the European belligerents, but only in Germany is it held to be a sufficient excuse for murdering neutrals.—*New York World.*

GERMANY protests that it is illegal for American ships to shoot at her submarines. But the United States will now agree with Germany's previous contention that the submarine, as a new instrument of warfare, does not come under laws made before underseas warfare was thought of.—*Philadelphia North American.*



THE GHOST THAT IS NEVER LAID.
—Kirby in the New York *World.*

UNITED we stand, divided we crawl.—*Columbus Citizen.*

CUBA *libre* is almost as chaotic as *vers libre.*—*New York Evening Journal.*

ANOTHER optimist is the fellow who believes the pictures on his package of seeds.—*Macon Telegraph.*

OUR relations with Berlin have progressed from friendship to armed ship.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

NO wonder all of Count von Bernstorff's photographs made him look nervous.—*Chicago Daily News.*

IN Chicago is a sign Henry & Gott. Henry is butting into another's preserves.—*St. Louis Globe Democrat.*

ANYHOW, the predatory food-speculator won't be a cold-storage magnate in the next world.—*Dallas News.*

EVIDENTLY that "relative safety" guaranteed those Dutch ships was a very distant relative.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

HOLLAND is not so angry about the submarine warfare that she is willing to become a submarine nation.—*St. Louis Globe Democrat.*

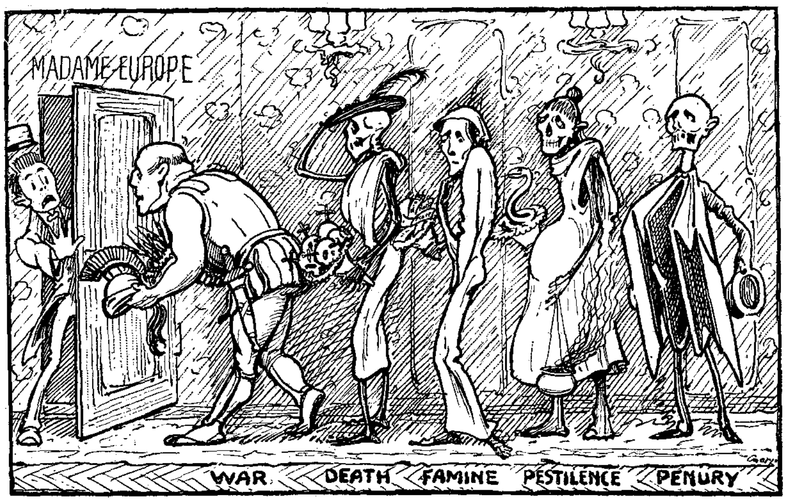
LET us hope that Judge Kenesaw Mountain Landis won't preside at the trial of the coal barons—we don't want $29,000,000 added to next winter's fuel bill.—*Boston Transcript.*

GERMANY'S food dictator says the responsibility for short food-crops in that country falls upon the Lord. Meaning to say the partnership has been dissolved?—*Macon Telegraph.*

FOREIGN - COMMENT

HUNGRY EUROPE

THE UTTER DISORGANIZATION of the world's shipping, due to the submarine campaign and the British blockade of Germany combined, has cut off from Europe the regular supply of raw materials. England, once one of the great sources for boots and shoes, can not obtain hides, and the people, owing to the scarcity of leather, are now reverting to the wooden shoes worn by their forefathers in the Middle Ages. But it is the shortage of cereals and other foodstuffs that is pressing most heavily on Europe. Russia, one of the graneries of the world, lacks bread because traffic facilities in the Empire are absorbed by military needs. The Petrograd correspondent of the London *Morning Post* writes:



MADAME EUROPE'S GUESTS.

—*Nebelspalter* (Zurich).

"The question of the food-supply of the capital of Russia has reached a crisis. Petrograd is particularly badly situated on the confines of the Empire, in a region incapable of producing breadstuffs, and therefore wholly dependent upon railways for the necessaries of daily life. Military needs necessarily absorb the greater part of railway activity, and the war-traffic naturally tends to increase rather than diminish as time goes on. The people have cheerfully endured every manner of inconvenience throughout the long winter in obtaining food-supplies. Latterly, however, there has been witnessed the phenomenon of shortage in certain quarters of the city of the staple food of the common people, namely, the favorite Russian black bread."

The complacent English recently received a shock when Sir Edward Carson said that "the people's food is really threatened," and he tried to rouse the nation to a sense of the necessity of economy by saying:

"I am neither a pessimist nor a coward, but we must face the facts and not allow the people suddenly to be confronted with a situation not anticipated—because remedies conceived in panic lead to revolution. England will fight and endure despite the German measures."

Lord Devonport, the Food Controller, has placed the people upon its honor not to consume more than the maximum weekly ration of certain commodities, which is two and one-half pounds of meat, four pounds of bread, and three-quarters of a pound of sugar per person. Meanwhile, the people can not be roused to face the seriousness of the food-problem, and many of the papers are demanding compulsory rations. The London *Daily Express* says:

"The momentary cutting down of meals is a thousand times to be preferred to the prolonged insufficiency that may result if every one is allowed to overeat and to waste if he pleases."

It is in Germany, however, where the pinch is greatest, and there can now be no doubt that, while actual starvation does not, as yet, figure in the situation, distinct shortage is a fact. The Prussian Minister of Agriculture, speaking in the Diet, says that it is not due to the British blockade. He remarked:

"For the small bread ration one can only make the Almighty responsible, who has not given us the harvest we expected."

He was followed by the Prussian Food Controller, Dr. Georg Michaelis, who urged the strictest economy, and, as reported in the *Berliner Tageblatt*, said:

"We have not perceived in the towns that stern supervision which is absolutely necessary in the distribution of foodstuffs. There has been wide-spread abuse of bread-tickets, entailing grave consequences as regards our stocks. Bread-tickets have been illegally used on such a shocking scale that our entire reserves were exhausted. So, when potatoes failed and bread was ordered as a substitute, there was none available. Flour has also been reduced owing to similar irregularities in the mills. . . . . . .

"We are confronted with the thought of what would happen if this measure also should fail, and what grim starvation there would be if suddenly during the closing months of the economic year we should find there was insufficiency, and we could no longer hold out. The ensuing misery would be indescribable."

In the Essen *Rheinisch-Westfälische Zeitung's* account of the session the speech of the Socialist member, Dr. Hufer, is given, and from it we glean that the food-shortage is such that even the munition-workers are undernourished. He said:

"The selfishness of the agrarians is the cause of the high prices. The war would long since have been ended if everybody had to suffer hunger equally. The present meat ration is insufficient. To withhold such a necessary from the people in the interest only of an agrarian tariff is damnable. I recall Professor Abbes's retirement from the council of the War Feeding Department. The strikes of munition-workers in Essen and Berlin, owing to underfeeding, have only too well justified him."

The view of the Swiss Socialist organ, the *Berner Tagwacht*, a paper in close touch with conditions in the Fatherland, is that the British blockade is in part responsible. It notes that—

"To-day it is operating with such reality that we can now speak without exaggeration of Germany's being starved out."

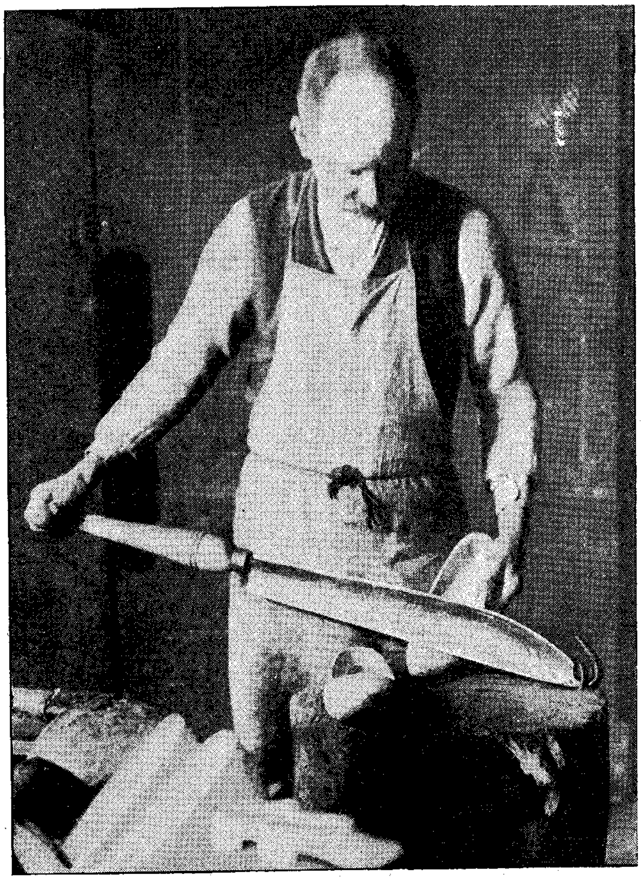
It goes on to consider what effect, if any, the food-shortage will have in bringing peace nearer, and says:

"In the official and unofficial publications of the German press during the last few weeks there emerges ever more and more nakedly Germany's gigantic suffering in the domain of food-supplies. With every day the undeniable fact becomes more clear that Germany's civil population is delivered up to slow death by starvation unless in the very next few weeks or months the German Government contracts a peace at any price, which will undo all its imperialistic aspirations. . . . . . .

"But the German civil and military authorities will have nothing to do with such a peace, at least so long as the soldiers in the field have something to eat. As they are quite clear that the military resources of the Central Powers are not great enough to bring their adversaries down in any practicable period of time, they are now staking everything on the one card of ruthless submarine warfare. . . . Either the great *coup* is achieved with the so-called *U*-boat blockade, in which event the game is won, or the world revolts against it, or the game goes wrong, in which event all is lost, and upon the rulers of Germany descends the Twilight of the Gods."

GERMANY FLIRTING WITH THE ORIENT

THE TREND OF CIVILIZATION has always been from East to West, and the possibility of a highly evolved nation, with a distinctive culture of its own, turning its face from the West to seek the East is a phenomenon which must cause all serious-minded men to stop and think. The interpretation that some observers put upon Dr. Zimmermann's offer of an alliance between Germany and Mexico with Japan, taken in conjunction with the Turco-German alliance, is that the Fatherland is about to turn its back upon the West and seek its future in conjunction with the Near and Far Eastern Powers. As one editor, by no means unfriendly to the German cause, wrote when the "Zimmermann plot" was revealed:



MAKING WOODEN SHOES IN ENGLAND.

In England they are wearing wooden shoes because leather is unobtainable. Here is a man engaged in the revived industry of making them. The present demand for wooden "clogs" and shoes is so great in England that an order of 100,000 pairs of *sabots* placed by the Belgian Government had to be declined, as the workers were too busy.

> "The Zimmermann note is either a ghastly blunder, a foolish bluff, or an announcement that Germany has cut loose from the West and will cast her lot with Russia and Japan as fast as they can be detached from the Entente. The ease of their detachment will be in exact proportion with the success of the German submarine campaign. Who dares to-day predict with certainty that it will be unsuccessful?"

Viewed in this light, many puzzling articles in the German press become clear and even acquire a new significance. During the whole of the régime of Boris Stürmer the German papers were full of hints that Russia was about to make a separate peace, and we know that the Premier fell from power because popular suspicion fastened on this point. Under the premiership of Prince Golitzin these hints in the German press have revived. For example, the *Kölnische Zeitung*, before the war bitterly anti-Russian, now writes on Russian affairs with marked sympathy for the reactionary trend of politics in the Czar's dominions. In a recent article it says:

> "In spite of all failures, the Russian Government seems still to be resolved to win the war, which is to give new food to its lust for expansion and at the same time remove the domestic danger; and yet it can not make up its mind to surrender a portion of its power to the Russian people, without whose energetic cooperation such a war can not be successfully fought out."

The *Kölnische Zeitung* goes on almost to offer Russia a separate peace, and this acquires a peculiar significance when we remember that this semiofficial organ is the mouthpiece of the German Foreign Office. It says:

> "Surely Russia has already made enough sacrifices, and has, next to France, contributed considerably more to the common aims of the Allies than England, the author of the pact of September, 1914. Moreover, Russia is much more independent of England than France, which, in its blind hatred of the Germans, has completely indentured itself to its former hereditary enemy. If it were declared at Petrograd that Russia can go on no longer, Lloyd George and Briand would have to withdraw their claws. The question only is whether a man could be found who could lead Russia out of the *cul-de-sac* into which she has been driven. In the light of all the experience of the last years, it could only be one of those men who were on one occasion characterized by our former Petrograd correspondent, who, on March 2, 1914, had so correctly foretold the danger threatening from Russia, as reactionaries rich in knowledge. From the Liberal mouth-heroes no redeeming act can be expected. If it did not involve the necessary prolongation of the war, we should only be too glad if those Liberal men were really to obtain power, and then, as can be foreseen with certainty, cover themselves with disgrace."

Where German sympathy lies as between East and West can be seen in an article in the powerful *Frankfurter Zeitung*, written before the Zimmermann note was made public. It said editorially:

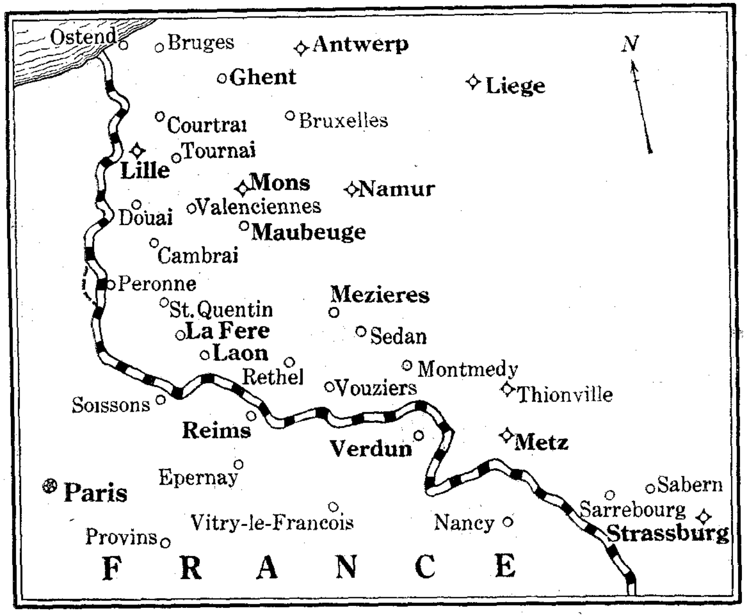
> "Japan can not look on with indifference if mighty and rich America militarizes herself to support the Allies against Germany. Japan has good hope of defeating unmilitary America in the event of a conflict. But if America now puts her finance and man-power and industry into the service of the war, Japan will lose all prospect of ever being able to assert herself victoriously against America. We refer to these facts without desiring to arouse excessive hopes. Japan is bound by her alliance to England, and she will not break the treaty of alliance unless she is compelled."

The military correspondent of the *Frankfurter Zeitung* then takes up the tale and writes:

> "One must admit that Wilson is wise, and that all the Americans are wise, if they now arm. For us Germans this wisdom is not of much importance, for—a fact which does not yet seem to be fully realized—it is only half directed against us. There is another who must be expected to watch attentively the seizure by America of this favorable opportunity to put off her military weakness without seeming guilty of 'militarism.' This other is Japan. Nobody can doubt that a reckoning between Japan and America lies in the womb of time and must infallibly be born one day. What a splendid opportunity for America now to catch up Japan's immense military advantage, and, under the temporary pretense of hostility to Germany, to work for permanent motives of hostility toward Japan, while remaining pretty sure that not everybody will see it. The moment could not possibly be chosen more skilfully. For Japan can only be annoyed, and can not protest. Outwardly Japan must clasp the new friend to her heart."

THE UNWATCHED RHINE—The London *Evening Standard* quotes a dispatch from the Zurich correspondent of the Central News Agency which runs:

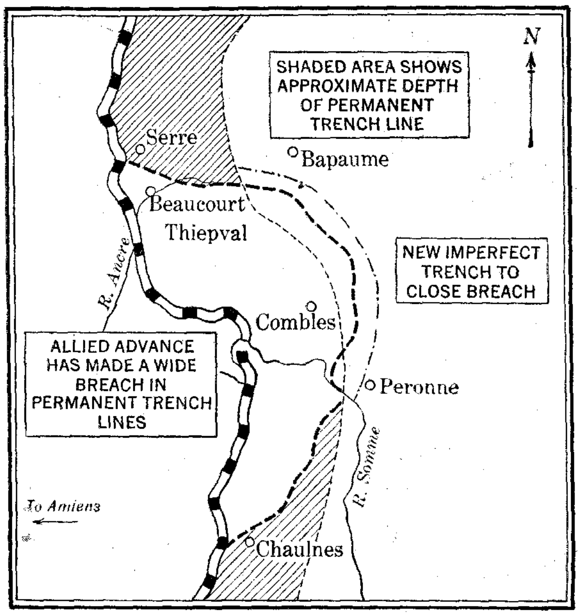
> "The *Strasburger Post* reports, with fitting indignation, that the Rhine—the German Rhine!—is actually being utilized as a means of propaganda aimed against the Hohenzollern dynasty.
>
> "A number of pamphlets secretly printed in Switzerland and destined for South Germany appear to have been thrown into the Rhine at Basle, in the hope that they would reach the hands of persons ready to listen to good advice. The contents of the leaflets were nothing less than a demand that the German Imperial Crown should be handed over to the House of Bavaria."



Redrawn from "The Sphere," London.

THE WESTERN FRONT AS IT IS TO-DAY.

Note how small is the advance made on the Somme in comparison with the amount of French and Belgian territory in German hands, but the "push" is made there, as no fortresses lie in the rear to block an advance should the British break through. The fortresses are marked by stars.


N
SHADED AREA SHOWS APPROXIMATE DEPTH OF PERMANENT TRENCH LINE
Serre
Bapaume
Beaucourt
Thiepval
R. Ancre
NEW IMPERFECT TRENCH TO CLOSE BREACH
Combles
ALLIED ADVANCE HAS MADE A WIDE BREACH IN PERMANENT TRENCH LINES
Peronne
To Amiens
R. Somme
Chaulnes

THE RETREAT ON THE ANCRE.

The general result of the battles of the Somme and the Ancre has been to drive a salient twenty-five miles at its base into the German defenses. The head of the salient projects well beyond the original rearward line of trenches.

EFFECTS OF THE ANCRE RETREAT

"MUCH CRY AND LITTLE WOOL" seems to apply to the lamb of the Ancre retreat offered in sacrifice by the British press. It is true that the German troops retired on the Ancre, but that retirement was made to previously prepared positions on what seems to be a strongly defended line of hills to the northwest of Bapaume. While this may be true, the fact that this is the first voluntary retirement of German troops since the Marne is not without significance, and perhaps accounts for the shouts of triumph ascending from the London papers. The London *Sphere* lets us have a glimpse at the reason why the Allies chose the Somme as the scene of their greatest pressure. In the country behind the German lines, between Péronne and Bapaume, through which the Entente troops would advance in the event of a break-through, there are practically no fortified places; at other points, says *The Sphere*, "the Germans have a possible advantage if their lines are broken in the number of fortresses or old fortresses which lie in their rear. If many of these have been newly prepared for defense they will constitute valuable *points d'appui* for the retiring sections." Passing on to describe the situation in more detail, *The Sphere* says:

"For over two years the Germans had employed all their resources in fortifying their Western front. For all practical purposes it was a far-stretched fortress, and in many places the works and trenches were of such elaboration, so strengthened by armored-gun positions and concreted casemates, that they approximated to the character of permanent works, and were hardly in the nature of field-fortifications. The armament of artillery and machine guns also was extraordinarily complete.

"The victories of the Somme and Ancre drove a broad, blunt wedge into this intricate maze of heavily fortified positions. The base of this wedge now extends, roughly, from Serre to Chaulnes, a distance of about twenty-five miles. Its head, the advanced line of our attacking wave, projects well to the rear of the original last line of German trenches. Two advantages are gained thereby. In the first place, the German positions which still bar the Allied advance are of a hurriedly improvised nature, and lack the elaborate and carefully defended character of those which have fallen into our hands. Advance, therefore, is likely to be easier and less costly in human life. Secondly, the enemy positions to right and left are liable to be enfiladed by our artillery-fire from the wings of the great salient, while exposed at the same time to a frontal cannonade. . . . . . .

"Finally, there are signs that the German infantry is growing exhausted, both as regards numbers and quality. Attempts have been made to compensate for this by deep digging and by lavish use of artillery and machine guns. But the artillery has been mastered, the machine guns are unable to hold out against the wide-reaching barrages, and the deep subterranean shelters are not invulnerable by the new high-explosive shells."

The Sphere passes on to consider the German position, which it defines as "by no means favorable," and proceeds:

"It is, however, possible that several of the old fortified places in their rear have been improved and prepared for defense, and might prove considerable obstacles to an Allied advance. On the other hand, it may be that prolonged defense would not be possible owing to the difficulty of adequately provisioning them. Still, it is possible that some of them, even tho incapable of withstanding prolonged siege operations, might prove very troublesome, if temporary, obstacles. They might also, if in good condition for defense, serve as powerful supports to new enemy defensive lines in rear of those which they now occupy. This possibility must not be ignored. Its consequences depend very much on the condition of the German Army. If it be so badly defeated in the near future as to become demoralized, no fortified places are likely long to delay its dissolution."

As a sample of the optimism with which the British, from Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig downward, regard the prospects on the Western front, we may quote that organ of academic Socialism, the London *New Statesman*, which says:

"Apart from the numerous successful 'raids' that have been carried out on all parts of the line, some really important work has been done on the Somme. The line has been pushed forward to an extent which amounts in the aggregate to what six months ago we should have reckoned a very substantial advance, and it is not merely so much ground but commanding points that have been gained. The number of prisoners captured runs altogether into thousands. Our troops have been uniformly successful; they have learned that they can capture the trenches in front of them easily and at any moment, and the Germans have learned the converse lesson.

"The contrast with the days of Hill 60 and the later Ypres fighting is very striking. We hear neither of hard fighting nor heavy losses. Doubtless both will come when what Sir Douglas Haig describes as our 'great offensive' begins, but it is evident that the fundamental problem of how to make the defensive more costly than the offensive has been solved by the British as well as by the French. In many of the recent operations the number of unwounded German prisoners has alone exceeded the total British casualties."

COSTA RICA'S "COUP D'ÉTAT"

THE PRESIDENTIAL BEE causes commotion in other countries besides the United States, and we learn that the Costa-Rican Revolution of January 27 was caused by the desire of Alfredo Gonzalez to succeed himself in the Presidential chair, in spite of the fact that second terms are distinctly prohibited by the Constitution. A curiously comic-opera touch was given to the situation since ex-President Gonzalez was a perfectly legal candidate, for altho he had ruled the country since 1914 he had never received a single vote as President and had never held that office in the technical sense of the term. Just how that came about and what it led to we find set out in *The Pan-American Magazine*, a New York monthly devoted to the affairs of Latin America. It says:

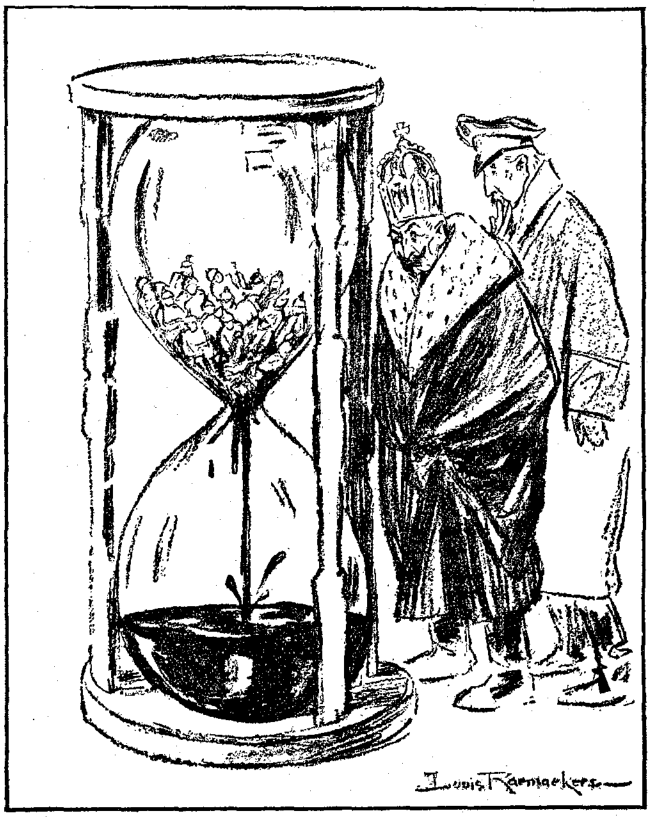
> "There were three candidates at the Presidential election held in 1913: Dr. Duran was the representative of the National Union party; Don Rafael Yglesias was the representative of the Civil group, which is a split from the first; and Don Maximo Fernández was the candidate of the Republican party, which has existed only since 1901 and represents the more turbulent and less informed section in Costa Rica."

Fernández, it appears, received a majority of the votes, but not the constitutional one-half necessary to elect him President, and the election passed to the Costa-Rican Parliament:

> "The National Assembly contained 18 National Unionists, 12 Civilists, and 17 Republicans; the junction of the first two ranks would have given Duran a majority of thirteen over the Republicans, but unluckily the Republicans were able to win over Yglesias, the Civilist candidate, to withhold his support, and, in their anxiety at all costs to defeat Duran, the Republicans offered to compromise with the Civilists on an entirely new choice—a citizen who should be elected by Congress as 'Designate,' an office equivalent to that of Vice-President under ordinary circumstances, who should exercise office during the 1914–1918 term. The name of Don Manuel Castro Quesada was first suggested, but that of Alfredo Gonzalez was finally agreed upon.
>
> "Señor Gonzalez thus assumed the reins of office without having received a single vote from Costa-Rican citizens, in violation of the agreement made between the two sections of the strongest political group in the country and in disregard of the constitutional law."

This curiously elected President then proceeded to make himself somewhat unpopular by doubling the expenditure of the country, imposing a heavy income tax, and further, it is said, surrendered himself to foreign and capitalistic advisers. The imposition of a land tax, in a country which had previously known nothing but indirect taxation, was the penultimate offense:

> "Even this burden might not have roused Costa Rica to action had it not been made clear soon afterward that Gonzalez proposed to secure another term of office. By Costa-Rican law a President may not immediately succeed himself, but Gonzalez disposed of this objection by the assertion that he had never been elected President—which was quite true—and that as he was only acting as 'Designate' he could follow possession of the office with a term as popularly elected President. This was too much; the country seethed with discontent, and it became plain to many lookers-on that if some bold stroke were not made there would undoubtedly break out a revolution with the disrupting qualities of social disorder and of bloodshed. Costa Rica has not seen bloodshed in public anger for forty years, and there is no one among her friends who would not lament to see her record of peaceful progress thus broken.
>
> "Such an occurrence was averted by the *coup d'état* of January 27. On that morning President Gonzalez was quietly informed by a band of responsible citizens that his administration would be no longer recognized, the majority of the Army declared their allegiance to a new order of affairs, and the deposed leader took refuge in the American Legation—a proceeding quite unnecessary in view of the peaceful nature of the movement. Not a single person was injured, and no one was even placed under arrest longer than twenty-four hours, before which time the degree of public excitement caused by the news had entirely subsided; as a matter of fact, the *fait accompli* was hailed with relief and content by the whole of Costa Rica."



"WILL THEY LAST LONG ENOUGH, FATHER?"

—*Land and Water* (London).

GERMANY'S HUGE CASUALTIES—The enormous toll of battle has caused many neutral observers to wonder whether the German Army can maintain its numbers at the present figure in view of the fact that the Fatherland has practically no new sources of supply. It is true that Poland is a reservoir of as yet unused men, and the Paris *Polonia* calculates some 1,026,000 men are available for the German Army if conscription is introduced. Signs are not wanting to show that the subject is giving the Teutonic authorities food for thought, and when we consider that Germany's casualty list has now passed the 4,000,000 mark this is not surprizing. To the end of January the totals reported in the German official lists amount to:

Killed and died of wounds	929,116
Died of sickness	59,213
Prisoners	247,991
Missing	276,278
Severely wounded	539,655
Wounded	299,907
Slightly wounded	1,512,271
Wounded, remaining with units	223,261
	4,087,692

The London *Morning Post* quotes these figures and remarks:

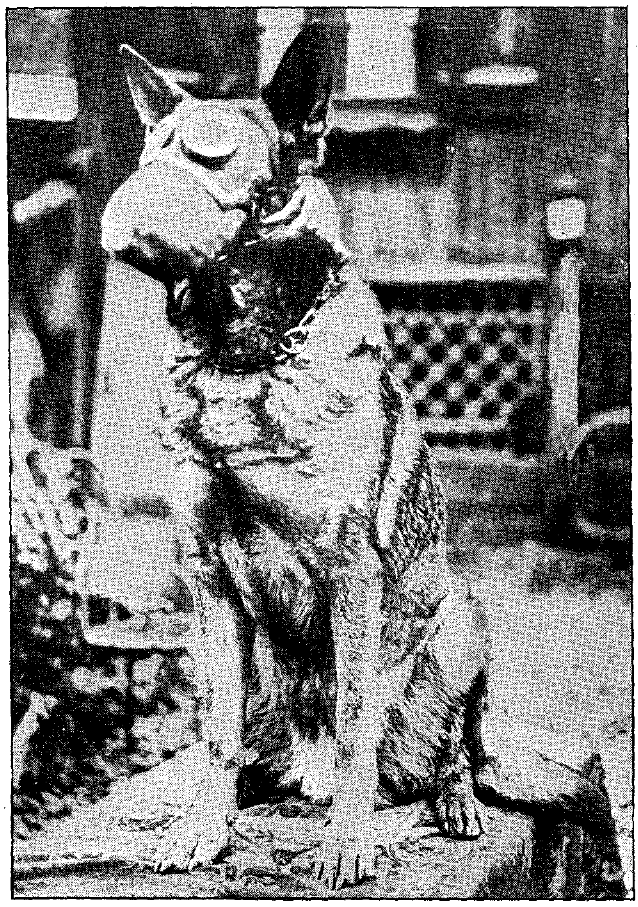
> "The above figures include all German nationalities—Prussians, Bavarians, Saxons, and Wurttemburgers. They do not include naval casualties or casualties of colonial troops.
>
> "It should be noted that the above figures do not constitute an estimate by the British authorities, but merely represent the casualties announced in German official lists. It should also be noted that the casualties are those reported during the month of January—not reported as having been incurred in January."

That the need of men is urgent can be seen from the fact that the *Berliner Zeitung am Mittag* reports that medical re-examination of all males born after September 7, 1870, who have hitherto been found permanently unfit, has been ordered in the Hamburg district.

SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION

RED-CROSS DOGS

THE "DOGS OF WAR" in these days are not ferocious, but helpful. It is estimated by Ellwood Hendrick, writing in *The Red Cross Magazine* (February), that the various combatants now have in training some ten thousand dogs doing Red-Cross work. Prior to the war the number could probably have been written with two figures. Many breeds are used, but the best physical type seems to be of medium size, strong, gray or black, kind, and of good eyesight. A cross between bulldog and mastiff is said to be desirable; so are sheep-dogs, retrievers, pointers, large Airedales, and many "out-and-out curs." Character and training outweigh ancestry every time, just as they do on the human side of the war. Says Mr. Hendrick:



A RED-CROSS DOG WEARING HIS GAS-MASK.

"These army, or Red-Cross, or sanitary dogs, as the Germans call them, are first trained to distinguish between the uniform of their country and that of enemies. Then the dog must learn the importance of a wounded man as being his principal business in life. News of the wounded must also be brought to his master. He must not bark, because the enemy always shoots. There are various ways in which the dog tells his master of his discovery. One method is, if no wounded have been discovered, to trot back and lie down, whereas if he has found a wounded man he urges the master to follow. United States Consul Talbot J. Albert, of Brunswick, tells of a method in use in the German Army in which the dogs have a short strap buckled to their collars, and they are trained, when they find a wounded man in hunting over the battle-field at night, to grasp the straps in their mouths and so return, thus signifying that there is a man in uniform alive out there. Then they lead the way back to him. This invention was necessary to overcome an evil that became evident among dogs taught to retrieve; that is, to bring back some piece of clothing belonging to the wounded man—his cap, glove, or something from the neighborhood, such as a piece of cord, a stone, or a bunch of grass. The trouble with the method was that the dogs, in their abundant zeal, never returned without something from the injured man, and usually they took that which first struck their eyes. This was most often a bandage, which the dog would tear off. If taught to bring back a cap and the soldier had none, the dog would very likely seize him by the hair. . . . . . .

"Dogs are never trained to scent out the dead. Their business is to assist the wounded. Each one carries a first-aid package strapt about its back or neck and knows that when a wounded man is found he may take the package.

"They are trained to carry letters from post to post and they learn to distinguish the various posts by name. They are also of aid to soldiers on the watch. A French officer tells of one night while on watch as a private in one of the front trenches, when every dog became suddenly uneasy, continually growling and very excited. This was enough for the soldiers; they knew their army dogs and believed in them; so they telephoned to the main entrenchments for support. Fully twenty-five minutes after the reenforcements arrived, a German attack was made from the trenches opposite, which was turned back because of the superior numbers that answered the telephone call. The distance of the German trenches opposite those of the French is not given, but that does not stand in the way of a very interesting question: By what sense did these dogs know of the approaching attack? . . . . . .

"In the Belgian Army dogs have largely displaced horses for rushing machine guns from one location to another, according to a correspondent of the Boston *Post*. Officers claim that under fire they are more dependable than horses and may be relied upon to keep the gun out of the hands of the enemy even tho the entire escort be killed. And they can be kept in trenches safe from hostile bullets, which is impossible with larger animals.

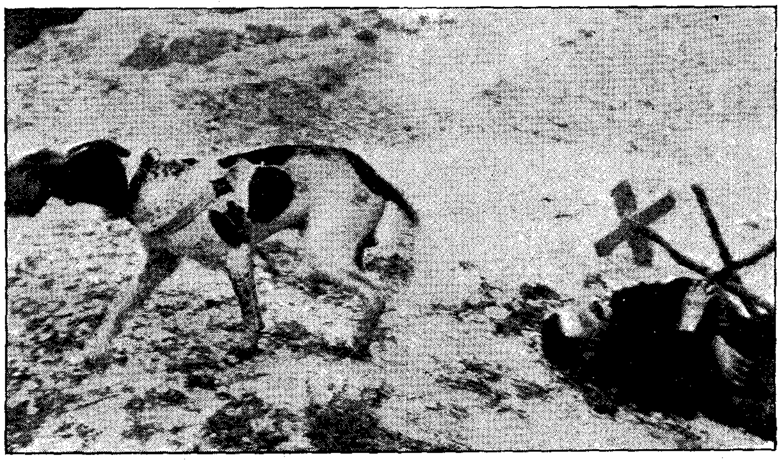
"In Russia dogs have been used to carry ammunition to the firing-lines and by the quickness of their work, which was formerly done by crouching and creeping men, have kept the soldiers well supplied from the ammunition-wagons which are always likely to be far in the rear of advancing files.

"There are canine sentries on duty on both sides in the Great War, and dogs that are dispatch-bearers. Marquis, a French dog, fell dead from a bullet-wound almost at the feet of a group of French soldiers to whom he bore a message across a shell-raked stretch of country. But the message was delivered! And there are Stop, of the Fifteenth Army Corps, the savior of many wounded, and Flora of the Twelfth Alpine Chasseurs—merciful dogs of war with reputations for distinguished service. There are many Stops and Floras actively engaged in humanitarian service, and it is quite unfair for me to single out individual animals—a conference of dogs of war would doubtless so decide—except as a means of giving typical stories of what are every-day exhibitions of intelligence, devotion, and self-sacrifice on the part of dogs of numerous breeds in the vast zone of battle.

"The people in the warring countries are called on for many and varied contributions. The French War Department has on record a communication from the father of a family which poignantly illustrates this, for he wrote: 'I already have three sons and a son-in-law with the colors; now I give up my dog, and *Vive la France!*'

"Other stories of the heroism of dogs are likely to come to us when the war is over, and from them we may gain more wisdom about dogs. We are likely to become informed—but whether we learn it or not rests with us—that a chance for education and training is important for a dog if it is to lead a useful life, and that in the economy of a better order of things there is a great deal of work for dogs to do. . . . . . .

"In dealing with dogs we should be philosophical and remember that misplacement is a cause of disorder; that dogs as well as men, women, and even boots and shoes, are most useful in those places where they can do most good. Unfortunately, we do not employ much philosophy in our dealings with dogs. We use them for our left-over emotions. I know an excellent woman who ruins every dog she owns by sheer spoiling; by letting it have its own way without restraint. And I know a man, a good citizen, who strives to deal justly with his kind, but who is disposed to kick dogs if they bother him. Both take out their emotions on dogs. This does not give the dog a fair chance.



IN ACTION.

This Red-Cross dog is carrying the cap belonging to the helpless soldier at the right, who will thus be identified, and to whom aid will at once be brought.

"However, we do not have to go killing people to make dogs worth while."

ELECTRICAL TREATMENT OF WOUNDS

IT MAY BE NEWS to some readers that various electrical methods are now used in military hospitals for treating the wounded men. Such treatment, we are told by Dr. W. J. Turrell, in *The Lancet* (London, December 16), appears to have been first systematically used by the French in Morocco about a decade ago. Dr. Turrell tells particularly about what has been done at the Radcliffe Infirmary, Oxford, England, which had a fully equipped electrotherapeutic department at the outbreak of the war. The method most largely used there seems to be treatment by the electrical decomposition of salt solutions, known as "ionization." Common salt is the substance usually employed, and the chlorin due to its decomposition seems to be the active agent. Writes Dr. Turrell:

> "We make use of large pads, strong currents, and séances of as long duration as the time of the department will permit. Cases treated in this way include subacute and chronic rheumatism, some cases of neuritis, septic and indolent wounds, stiff joints, etc. Where the limitation of movement in a stiff joint is due to fibrous bands or adhesions, ionization is often very useful; in these cases massage and manipulation should be performed as soon as possible after the conclusion of the electrical séance. . . . . . .
>
> "The ionic medication of foul, extensive, and sloughing wounds with the chlorin ion quickly allays the odor and leads to rapid healing with smooth, flexible scars and free movement in the surrounding tissues. I believe that this class of case is far too rarely sent to the electrical department for treatment. . . . . .
>
> "Nerve injuries, contusion, concussion, compression, and section, partial or complete, form a large proportion of the cases that are sent to the department for treatment. If the nerve reacts to the faradic current [alternating current from a medical induction-machine] we utilize a rhythmically reversed faradism from a coil of low coefficiency, and in this we follow the generally recognized practise. . . . Some prefer . . . rhythmically reversed galvanism [which is] quite painless and very efficient. We are told that when a nerve is severed or otherwise rendered functionless the muscles which it supplies hang flaccid, like hammocks from their attachments; waste and toxic products accumulate within their substance; fatty degeneration takes place; and, finally, if untreated, conversion more or less complete into fibrous tissue occurs; so that by the time the nerve has regenerated the muscle has lost all contractile power. Our object in treatment is, therefore, to maintain the nutrition and contractility of the muscle while the nerve is undergoing the process of regeneration. The sudden sharp contraction elicited by the rhythmically reversed galvanic current seems to me the ideal one for the removal of these waste and toxic products and for the maintenance of the muscular tone. . . . . .
>
> "Bergonié's apparatus for the production of electrically provoked exercises we find most useful in restoring the tone of muscles wasted from disuse, or slight nerve disturbance. We have recently been extensively using it with great success. . . . .
>
> "Electrotherapy, like other methods of treatment, has usually failed in most cases of severe shell-shock; many of these cases have very marked electrophobia, and electrical treatment then tends to aggravate their symptoms. There is, however, one class of nerve-shock in which the Bergonié treatment generally results in a speedy cure. These are the cases which are under the fixt impression that they have lost all power in their lower limbs, and are unable to walk or even to stand up. One or two vigorous séances on the Bergonié chair are usually sufficient to convince them that there is still some contractile power in their muscles, and they are then soon able to stand and walk without assistance."

The method of treating the interior of the body by the use of electric currents, known as "diathermy," is also said to be of great use with wounded men, especially in alleviating severe pain and improving local nutrition:

> "The high rate of oscillation of the electrons in the tissues excites tissue drainage as well as producing frictional heat. It has several times been pointed out how completely and efficiently diathermy fulfils the indications for treatment in trench-feet, relieving the pain when all other means have failed, reducing the stasis and congestion of the parts by tissue drainage, and diminishing to a minimum the loss of tissue. The results claimed for diathermy in this treatment have now been confirmed by many workers. . . . . .
>
> "In relieving the pain of sciatica, neuritis, lumbago, and many like conditions diathermy is of the greatest value. In dealing with sciatica I have practically abandoned all other methods of physical treatment, early cases quickly are cured, some old-standing ones require much perseverance and patience, and occasionally one shows no improvement. . . . . .
>
> "One of the most useful and indispensable forms of apparatus in the treatment of wounded soldiers is the static [old-fashioned 'frictional' electric] machine. The equipment of no electrical department is complete which does not include an efficient instrument of this kind. The unidirectional current of the static machine, with its enormously high potential and its minute amperage, can be produced by no other form of electrical apparatus; and it is the possession of these specific properties which renders it capable of producing results in certain cases which are unobtainable by any other means. . . . So vigorous and of such amplitude is the resulting muscular contraction that we are enabled by this method to free muscular fibers from involvement in scar-tissue by the force of their own contraction. So readily and accurately can the force of this contraction be regulated that, by alternately widening and approximating the discharging balls, we can make use of this current as a form of electrical arthromoteur for the movement of stiff joints in the hands and feet, and as a means of breaking down slight adhesions. This method is especially useful for breaking down the adhesions which persist in trench-feet after the subsidence of the acute and painful symptoms."

PERISCOPELESS SUBMARINES—The construction of recent German submarines without periscopes is reported by way of Holland by the Italian *Rivista Marittima*. Says the writer of an abstract in *The Scientific American Supplement* (New York):

> "There is a lens on each side of the boat, which, combined with mirrors and other lenses properly arranged, makes it

possible to carry out the necessary observations. It is admitted that this improvement carries with it the disadvantage of requiring the boat to navigate closer to the surface than is the case with boats provided with a periscope, but this disadvantage is more than compensated for, so it is said, by the absence of a periscope tube extending above the water surface. A powerful beam of light can be projected at night through the lens opening."

NEW TREES AND PLANTS

A WIDE VARIETY of promising foreign plants now being propagated and tested by the United States Department of Agriculture are described in a recent press bulletin of the Department. The gardens where these tests are made may be called the "Ellis Islands" of the plant immigration service, says the writer. He goes on:

"In them the plant immigrants are carefully studied in order to make sure that they carry with them no disease, and only those which are known to be desirable additions are permitted to make a home in this country. The plants which have successfully passed this scrutiny are distributed to the State experiment stations and to thousands of experimenters and breeders throughout the country.

"At the present time, says an article by P. H. Dorsett in the 1916 Year-book of the Department, much attention is being bestowed upon recent importations from China. Among these are the jujube. This, it is said, may well prove commercially profitable in California and the semiarid South and Southwest. When prepared with cane sugar, jujubes have as delicate a flavor as many dates. It is also a very good fresh fruit and has long been popular in China.

"The Chinese pistache is another importation which has been suggested for use as an avenue-tree. Thousands of young trees have been distributed to parks throughout the country for this purpose. One advantage of this tree is the great age to which it lives. For the production of nuts the variety of pistache found in central and western Asia is being tried. At present the entire supply of the nuts used in the coloring and flavoring of ice-cream and candy comes from abroad, but it is said that there is no reason why this country should not grow its own supply. The Sacramento and San Joaquin valleys in California appear to be well suited to the industry.

"Chinese persimmons and Chinese chestnuts are also being tested. It is believed that the Chinese chestnut may prove exceptionally valuable because of its power to resist the chestnut-bark disease, which is doing so much damage among the native chestnuts. The persimmon, it is thought, might be grown commercially in California and in those sections in the South where the temperature does not fall much below zero. In China and Japan dried persimmons are a staple food and there seems to be no reason why they should not be eaten largely in the future in this country.

"Still another importation is an early sweet cherry which has been introduced from Tanghsi, China. This may prove profitable to growers as an early cherry for the Eastern markets."

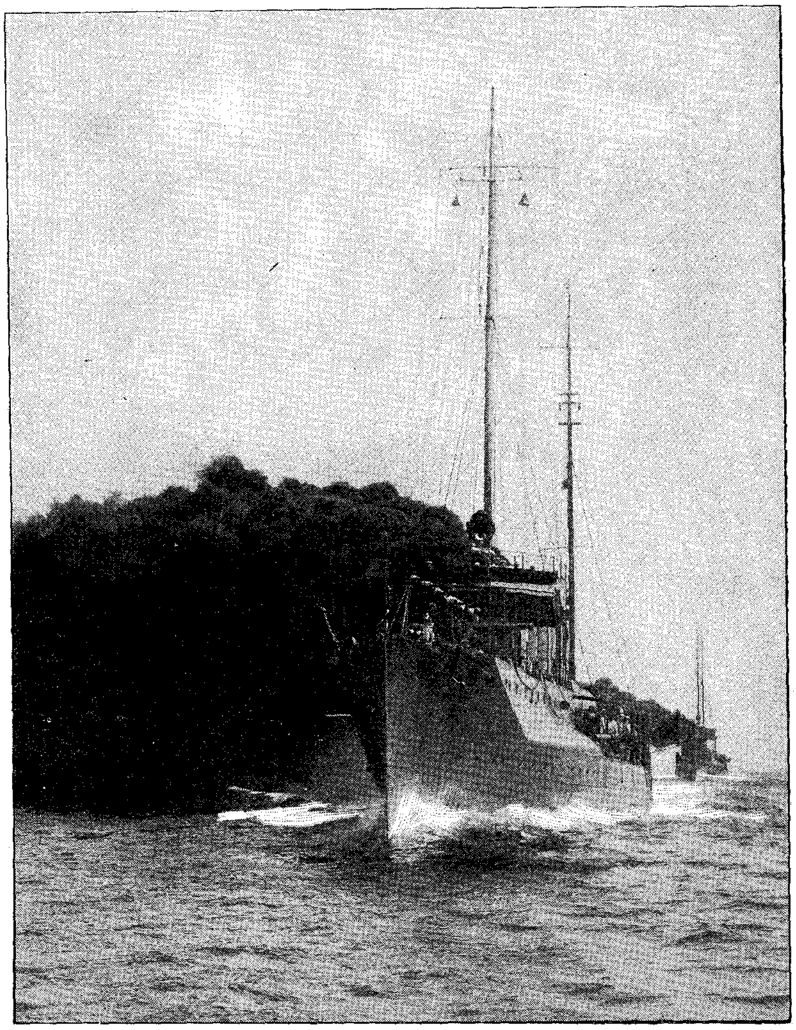
Besides fruits, we are told, a number of oriental vegetables are being tested in the Department of Agriculture's plant introduction gardens, which may prove money-makers for adventurous farmers and make the way of the vegetarian more interesting:

"Among these are the chayote from tropical America. This vine produces pear-shaped fruit in abundance in the fall. They somewhat resemble in flavor summer squash or vegetable marrow, and may be used as a fresh vegetable throughout the winter. The udo is a new salad plant from Japan that may be grown in practically every State. This is grown in much the same way as asparagus and may be cooked as well in the same way. A few plants of udo, says the article, should be in every home garden."

THE NAVAL SMOKE-SCREEN

THAT THE SMOKE-SCREEN, or smoke-attack, which has been used so frequently and effectively in the present war, originated in the United States Navy is asserted by the author of an article on "The Destroyer and the Torpedo," in *The Scientific American* (New York, March 3). The writer says that it was first used in our destroyer fleet under the command of Captain Eberle, and he goes on:

"The writer well remembers being present at such an attack off Block Island several years ago, when five groups of destroyers, twenty in all, crossed the head of a column of battle-ships until they were in the windward position, and then, with the leading destroyers smoking heavily, swept down the line of the enemy at a distance of about 1,300 yards. The pall of dense smoke rolled down to leeward, enveloping the enemy and screening the destroyers from observation; but above the dense and low-lying bank of smoke could be seen the successive pairs of fighting tops of the battle-ships; and, had the maneuver been an actual battle, some of the capital ships would have been heavily torpedoed. In the battle of Jutland, the German destroyers made use of this smoke-screen as a protection to their own battle-ships, when they were being heavily hit by the battle-ship divisions under Admiral Jellicoe. A noticeable feature of that fight was the use of fast 30- to 35-knot light cruisers, armed with 6-inch guns, as leaders of the destroyer flotillas. One well-placed shot from a 6-inch gun will usually cripple a destroyer, if indeed it does not sink her; and the object of these light cruisers is to lead the attack, break up the counter-attack of the enemy, and bring their own destroyers within torpedo range."



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THE SMOKE-SCREEN DEFENSE—AN AMERICAN DEVICE.

These 31-knot destroyers of the United States Navy are making heavy smoke which completely hides them from the enemy.

IF THE GERMANS HAD IRRIGATED

IRRIGATION, if it had been employed, would have given Germany the ample food-supply that she admittedly does not now possess. As the publicity agent of one of the great pump companies is reported to have put it, rather strongly: "If the Germans had thoroughly understood irrigation, they would not now be starving." This quotation is used by *Engineering and Contracting* (Chicago), as the heading of a brief article, most of which we quote below. The pump man went on to state, so we are told, that the potato crops in Germany have been subnormal since the war started, and that the shortage has been due to insufficient rainfall. With irrigation, as has been demonstrated in America, not only is a crop insured, but its abundance is increased. The writer goes on:

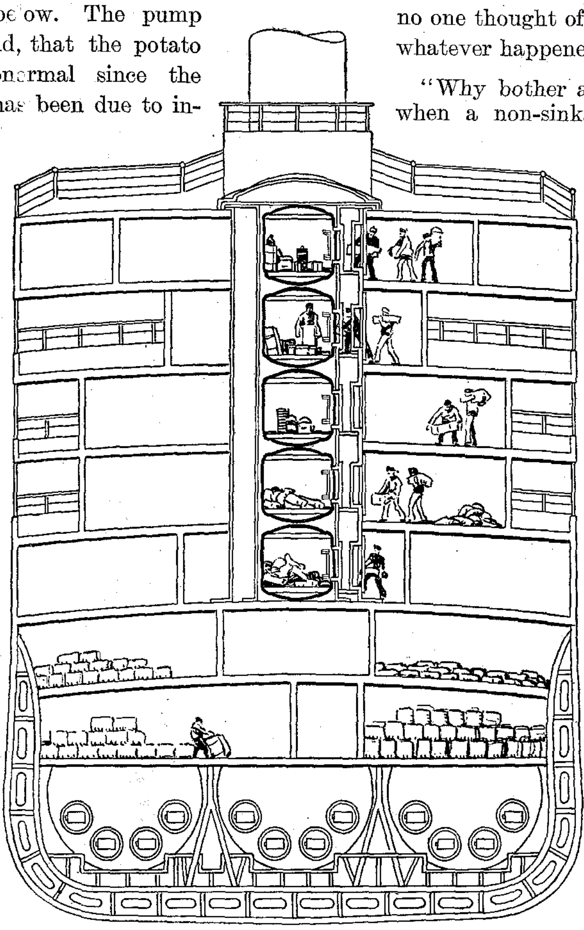
> "In many cases the yield of potatoes per acre has been doubled by irrigation. In all cases the yield has been very materially greater as a result of irrigation, even in so-called humid districts. Apparently the Germans have not fully appreciated the worth of American experience in irrigating garden truck—potatoes, etc.—or they would have spent more time making pumps and pipe than making *Zeppelins*.
>
> "In a nutshell, this expert of a big pumping company—a man who has been gathering irrigation data for years—asserts that a campaign of irrigation in Germany, even if begun after the war started, might have entirely changed the outcome of the war. We must admit that there is more than mere speculation back of this suggestion. In fact, the evidence all points toward the soundness of the contention that irrigation of German crops would have so increased the yield as to have eliminated the present shortage of food.
>
> "It should be remembered that America leads the world in agriculture, and that in irrigation by pumping its leadership is unquestioned even by those who insist that America is behind Europe in 'intensive farming.' By the sophistical method of comparing our average yield of grain per acre with that in Europe, it has been frequently attempted to prove that America has much to learn in agriculture from Europe. But the fact is that not the yield per acre but the cost per bushel should be the final criterion of efficiency in grain production. Judged by that criterion, America has led every nation on earth ever since McCormick developed his first harvester."

SUCCESS WITH ARTIFICIAL SILK—A remarkable growth of the use of artificial silk in this country is reported on the editorial page of *The Textile World Journal* (New York, February 24). Says this paper:

> "It is only a matter of five years since this substance was introduced to textile-manufacturers. It is a matter of history that the first fabric produced by a cloth-manufacturer was opposed vehemently by the individual who was in charge of the styling of this particular mill. It was during his absence that a sample piece was made, and he was so imprest with it that he ordered a complete line of colors to be made. To-day this mill's lines of shirtings—the product of several hundred looms—all contain artificial silk to a greater or less degree. But the cloth-mills are not the largest users of artificial silk. It is stated that one hosiery-manufacturer consumes more of this product than any individual concern in this country."

FLOATING SAFES FOR SHIPS

NON-SINKABLE SAFES OR VAULTS for all sorts of valuables on shipboard are described in a leading article in *The Popular Science Monthly* (New York, March). The writer reminds us at the outset that every ship is to some extent a treasure-ship. Her purser is in charge of much money, and her passengers carry valuables. Fortunes have been lost in trying to raise sunken treasure, but until recently no one thought of preventing the treasure from sinking, whatever happened to the ship. He goes on:



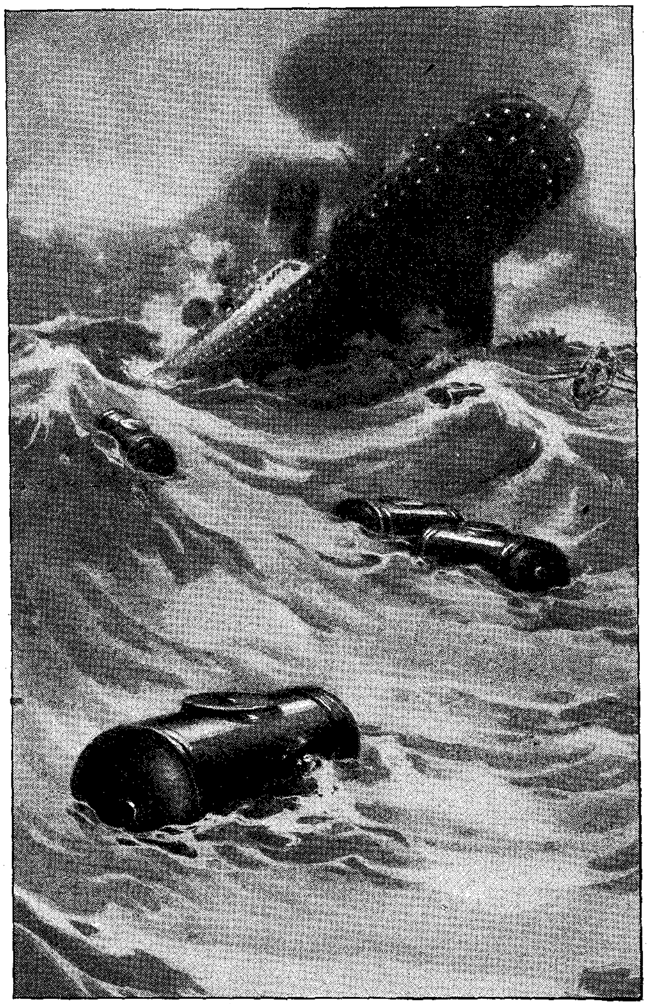
A SHIP EQUIPPED WITH FLOATING SAFES.

A cross-section showing the well and the safes in position, one for each deck.

> "Why bother about ways to recover sunken treasure when a non-sinkable purser's safe would prevent the sinking? When a steamer-passenger sees his jewelry stored away in the ship's safe he doesn't know whether it is going to a salt-water grave or not.
>
> "Inspired by the knowledge of the lack of preventive measures of this kind, Menotti Nanni has devised a non-sinkable vault which is not only large enough to hold the purser's safe, but which also provides ample storage-space for registered mail, gold bullion, and valuables owned by the passengers.
>
> "Nanni plans to install several of his floating safes in a large, vertical, cylindrical steel casing placed in a well amidships, the top of the well being flush with the upper deck and covered with a loose-fitting, easily removed cap. The safes are placed one on top of another, the first-, second-, and third-class passengers each having a safe for their valuables. The two lower safes serve as a repository for registered mail and for the most precious part of the ship's cargo.
>
> "Ready access is gained to the safes through doors provided in both the outer and inner casings at the various decks. Thus, the first-class passengers, for instance, could place their valuables in the safe at night and remove them in the morning. Of course there would be a guard in charge of each safe.
>
> "If a ship equipped with such a system of floating safes should sink, the cover of the well would float off and the water would enter the steel casing and force the safes to rise to the surface. Once on the surface the safes bob about, to be eventually picked up by a passing craft.
>
> "The inventor has also provided for hermetically sealed floats to be placed at the extreme bottom of the well under the last safe. Attached to this float is a cable which serves to indicate the position and identity of the ship.
>
> "It is said that the value of cargoes annually lost on the British coast in time of peace is $45,000,000. Of course the loss has increased with the war.
>
> "The *Merida*, sunk in collision with the *Admiral Farragut*, in 1911, sixty-five miles east of Cape Charles, in three hundred feet of water, had about $200,000 in valuables in the purser's safe. The *Oceana*, sunk off Beachy Head, in 1912, had on board $5,000,000 in gold and silver. The *Lusitania* had about $1,000,000 in gold and jewelry and several millions in securities aboard. The *Islander*, sunk near Juneau, Alaska, had $2,000,000 worth of Klondike gold aboard. The *Pawabiac*, sunk in Lake Huron, had $800,000 in treasure. The *General Grant*, wrecked on the Auckland Islands, in 1866, in eighty feet of water, carried $15,000,000 in gold bars and bullion. The flag-ship *Florentia*, lost in Tobermory Bay, off the west coast of Scotland, also carried $15,000,000.
>
> "Then, remember the fleet of seventeen Spanish galleons with an accumulated treasure of $140,000,000, which was sunk in Vigo Bay, Spain. Six of the galleons, being in shallow water, were later raised, and about $20,000,000 recovered. But the others, containing $120,000,000, still rest at the bottom of Vigo Bay."

"RUM" AND "SODA": A COMPARISON

"RUM" has long been used as a generic term for alcoholic beverages by those opposed to their consumption. "Soda" has been similarly employed for "soft" drinks as a class. An interesting comparison of the businesses of dispensing these two kinds of drinks—one apparently on the wane, while the other is increasing—is made in an editorial article entitled "Temperance Drinks and the Soda-Fountain," in *The Journal of the American Medical Association* (Chicago, January 27). The writer is struck with the fact that the soft-drink business has been, on the whole, regulated more stringently than the alcoholic. Those who want to touch the latter at all seem to be in favor of "reforming it altogether." Says the editor of *The Journal:*



Courtesy of "The Popular Science Monthly," New York.

SAFETY FIRST FOR SAFES.

After an accident these non-sinkable boxes would float until picked up by some passing ship.

> "Millions of dollars, representing the return to the Government as revenue from the manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages, attest the enormous consumption of the latter in this country each year. Whether it is attributable to the wave of prohibition which is slowly sweeping over this country, or to the development of new tastes side by side with the long-standing demand for spirituous liquors, or to both factors combined, in any event a rapidly developing trade in so-called temperance beverages has manifested itself for some time. In part, this has represented an augmented consumption of drinks like ginger ale and root beer, which have long enjoyed a limited popularity in the United States. In larger measure the new trade involves a growing sale of products scarcely used at all in a commercial way a decade or two ago. Thus, referring to the grape-juice industry, a recent writer reports some astonishing figures for the stimulation of trade in this beverage. The production of American unfermented grape-juice in the year 1914 amounted to nearly five million gallons in the Chautauqua belt alone.
>
> "The consumption of what is commonly termed soda-water in this country must be much larger. The United States has been called the greatest soda-fountain country in the world. In fact, soda-water of the sort dispensed, flavored with fruit-sirups as a fountain beverage, is distinctly an American drink which has found popularity in few other countries, with the possible exception of Australia, where the soda-water business is said to be conducted much as it is here. The habit of drinking soda-water at a 'stand' of some sort in summer has gradually stimulated a demand for 'hot drinks' at the same establishments in winter, so that hot coffee, chocolate, malted milk, bouillon, etc., have likewise come into vogue for sale to those who drink cold non-alcoholic beverages in summer.
>
> "It is not easy to estimate the magnitude of the current enterprise in this field. The retail value of the sodas, 'sundaes,' and other fountain beverages or refreshments for 1916 has been placed at $500,000,000. For ice-cream it was estimated by a statistician of the National Association of Ice-Cream Manufacturers that 200,000,000 gallons would be consumed in this country in 1916. At forty cents a gallon, which is about the minimum price at which ice-cream is sold, the American public would be expending no less than $80,000,000 for this delicacy."

This leads the medical writer to note the sharp contrast between the stringent health regulations imposed on the soda-fountain and the absence of such restrictions on the saloon. The hand of the health-officer has extended not only to the soda ingredients, but to the containers and the employees. Would it be possible to treat the saloon in the same way? We read:

> "During all the years in which the liquor-saloon has been in existence, scarcely any attempt has been made to regulate its practises in the interest of public or personal hygiene. On the other hand, public sanitary regulation of the operation of the soda-fountain business has already been introduced within the few years in which the new trade has begun to thrive so prominently. In some places the regulations have become more stringent than the restrictions on restaurants or saloons in which eating- and drinking-utensils are used. For example, in one region the health authorities have decreed that all glasses, cups, spoons, etc., used at fountains must be sterilized after each service. Another State has ordered the use of individual paper cups unless all glasses are sterilized. Similar legislation having in view the prevention of the spread of communicable disease through the use of unclean glasses has been adopted by local health boards or sanitary authorities in various places. Furthermore, provision has been made here and there for medical examination of employees, so that the beverages shall not be dispensed by persons liable to spread disease in their occupation. How difficult it would be either to secure or to put into practise comparable sanitary regulations in the liquor-saloon, where, under existing conditions, the hygienic hazards must be decidedly more prominent."

HOOKWORM AND EARTH-EATING—Mrs. Frances S. Forrester-Brown, of Miami, Fla., the widow of a British consular officer in Guatemala, writes us, with regard to the facts on "Earth as Medicine and Food," quoted in this department on October 21 last, that her wide observation has convinced her that earth-eating is always a symptom of hookworm, and that the craving for clay disappears when the disease is cured. She says: "All these reasons for earth-eating—such as its being medicinal, nourishing, appetizing, sweetening, and a delicacy—are only excuses indeed; for the desire for it is a craving produced by the presence of the hookworm, which takes all the red corpuscles of the blood for its own nourishment, leaving the victim practically water for blood. The use of pepper and earth or any hard, gritty substance seems to allay a sort of gnawing sensation, and gives a warmth that should be there naturally when the blood is normal. These people themselves have no idea why they desire, so irresistibly, to eat these substances I have mentioned; but after they have been cured of the hookworm, these perverted appetites entirely disappear."

LETTERS AND ART

MUSIC AND DRAMA IN THE GERMAN PRISON-CAMPS

WHAT THE STAGE MAY PROFIT as a result of dramatic training afforded by the war prison-camps is a revelation of the future. The immediate effect is, of course, alleviation of long and burdensome days. Cares enough there are at best, even in a model camp such as Ruhleben, but the tedium has been relieved at times by music and play-acting. This camp has been fortunate in having a large contingent of musicians, actors, and artists, and, says Mr. Israel Cohen, writing in the London *Outlook*, "it was particularly due to the efforts of our musicians and actors, who received no reward for their self-imposed labor, and who were really exposed to candid criticism, that we were able to maintain a cheerful spirit throughout the long and weary months of our internment." During the first winter an orchestra of from forty to fifty was organized and concerts were given on Sunday evenings when the program ranged over a considerable field, and included selections from Handel and Wagner, Verdi and Puccini, Beethoven and Bellini, Sullivan and F. H. Cowen. But more activity was displayed in the dramatic field, and plays were performed on three or four successive nights, giving a majority of the prisoners the opportunity of seeing it. Two dramatic societies were formed, one animated by the spirit of edification, and the other by the spirit of amusement. There were offered comedy and tragedy, farce and problem-play, pantomime and melodrama, comic opera and revue. There was, we are told, a notable predilection for living playwrights:

A GERMAN REHEARSAL IN AN ENGLISH CAMP.

"Making up" for a diversion permitted by England to her German war-prisoners at Dorchester Prison-Camp.

"Bernard Shaw was the first to be chosen, his 'Androcles and the Lion' having been performed—for the first time in English on German soil—in the middle of March, 1915, and later 'Captain Brassbound's Conversion' and 'John Bull's Other Island' were also successfully produced. John Galsworthy was represented by 'Strife,' which was much too somber for the majority of the camp, and 'The Silver Box,' which was a popular success. Jerome K. Jerome contributed 'The Passing of the Third Floor Back' and Conan Doyle 'The Speckled Band.' We also had, among a host of others, such favorites as 'The Importance of Being Earnest,' 'The Private Secretary,' 'What Happened to Jones,' 'Mr. Preedy and the Countess,' 'Liberty Hall,' and 'Mary Goes First.' Ibsen's 'Master Builder' was also produced, not in Mr. William Archer's authorized translation, but—such was the spirit of conceit—in a prisoner's English version of the German translation of the original. We also had some evenings devoted to one-act plays, one of the most successful being an evening occupied by three plays of Stanley Houghton. Probably the most notable triumph on our stage, from the artistic point of view, was achieved by 'L'Enfant Prodigue,' the pantomime drama by Mr. Carré, with the musical accompaniment by A. Wormser. The first attempt at comic opera was made with 'Trial by Jury,' which was witnessed by a number of English military prisoners, who happened to be transferred to Ruhleben for a few days on their way from one prison-camp to another.

"There was a certain diffidence about the presentation of Shakespeare, as it was feared that he would not be entertaining enough for the taste of the camp. The first attempt was made in June, 1915, with the forest scenes of 'As You Like It,' upon which a great deal of labor was lavished. The producer was Mr. C. Duncan-Jones; the scenic setting, apparel, procession, and dance were arranged by Mr. Leigh Henry, a disciple of Mr. Gordon Craig; and the music was specially composed and conducted by Professor Treharne. Altho gratifying from an esthetic point of view, the performance did not appeal to the majority, and hence Shakespeare was allowed to rest until the following April, when his tercentenary was celebrated upon an elaborate scale. Three performances were given of 'Twelfth Night,' which was remarkably well acted, and three of 'Othello'; while the two intervening nights were devoted respectively to a program of Elizabethan music and to a literary symposium on Shakespeare's England."

There were two popular productions wholly created in the camp, both words and music. One was a revue, "Don't Laugh," produced by a former ballet master of the Metropol Theater, Berlin. The other was a pantomime, "Cinderella."

"The revue was in eight episodes, and its distinguishing feature was a 'beauty chorus,' which was a tribute to the wondrous power of costume, paint, and powder in transforming a number of athletic youths into a bevy of alluring beauties. The production was rendered topical by the inclusion of an episode in which one of the characters sang a rollicking song, 'Has Anybody Here Seen Jackson?' and alluded to the efforts made by Mr. Jackson, of the American Embassy in Berlin, to effect the release of certain classes of prisoners. Mr. Jackson was present at a special performance, and was greatly amused by the parodying of his personality. The 'Cinderella' pantomime was also produced by Mr. Roker, and as it was such a success a 'command' matinée was given on New year's day, 1916, in honor of the American Ambassador, Mr. J. W. Gerard, and his wife, and several members of his staff with their ladies."

Nationality began to assert itself after the parent dramatic society had proved a success, and there were formed an Irish, a French, and a German dramatic society. We read:

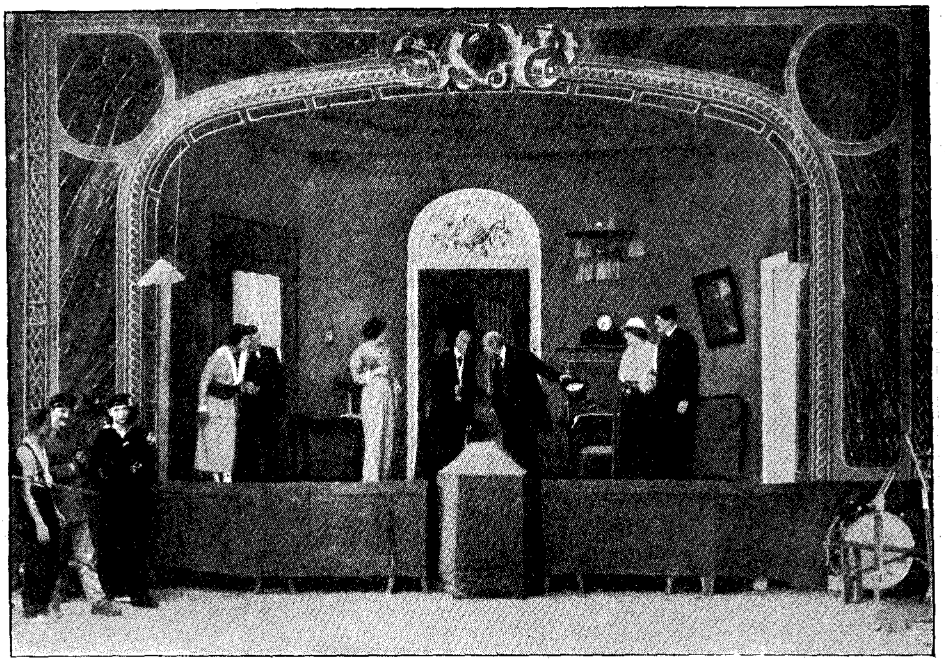
> "The Irish players specialized in Hibernian drama, and their best productions were 'John Bull's Other Island' and 'Cathleen in Houlihan.' The French Society produced several amusing comedies and farces, including 'L'Anglais Tel Qu'on Le Parle.' The German Society began with a successful production of the popular musical comedy, 'Der Fidele Bauer,' and then ambitiously produced the comic opera, 'Der Graf von Luxemburg,' which failed owing to the inability of the men who took female parts to work up a soprano voice. This opera, however, also had the honor of a 'command' performance, the distinguished visitor being General von Kessel, the Commander-in-Chief of the Military District of the Mark of Brandenburg. Other German plays produced were 'Doktor Klaus' and 'Der Erbförster.' A Spanish play and a Russian play have also been performed, and occasionally variety entertainments were given by the 'Ruhleben Empire Company.'"

Early in the summer of 1915, we are told, the professional musicians formed a musical society, "to secure accommodation for practise and study for the professional musicians and students interned, and to organize concerts and other musical entertainments in the camp." We read:

> "It was a long time before the Society was able to secure special accommodation for musical practise, especially on the piano: ultimately, in combination with the artists, it had a wooden shed built beyond the barracks at the extreme west of the camp, half of which was used as a musical salon and the other half as an artists' studio. Henceforth, the conductorship of concerts presented an agreeable variety. . . . Mr. Peebles-Conn introduced the popular promenade concerts on Tuesday evenings, which have enjoyed two summer seasons. Mr. Bainton, who had already delivered an interesting course of lectures on European Schools of Music, with pianoforte illustrations, trained a madrigal choir, which proved a popular attraction at subsequent concerts. Some of the works performed were the compositions of prisoners, including a few written among all the distractions of the camp."

The graphic arts were not neglected by the prisoners, tho the "artists could naturally not attain such continuous publicity as that of the musicians and actors."

> "There were a number of portraitists who worked either in oils or crayon, and who were always busily engaged in limning the features of their fellow prisoners or guards. The first Art Exhibition was held in a partitioned portion of the Grand Stand Hall in July, 1915, and was successfully organized by Mr. E. Hotopf. There were about a hundred and fifty exhibits, comprising portraits, landscapes, Spandau sunsets, humorous camp scenes, imaginative creations, a few sculptures, and cunningly designed marble paper-weights. The exhibition, after being passed by the military censors, was thrown open for three days, and many of the objects were bought by prisoners. The second exhibition was held the following Christmas in the studio which the artists had built in conjunction with the musicians; and the third exhibition, held in April, 1916, was more varied in character and also more successful than its two predecessors."



THE PLAY IN PROGRESS.

The tedium of prison-camp life in both England and Germany is relieved by theatrical performances. This scene at Dorchester could be duplicated at Ruhleben.

A FRENCH VOICE IN AMERICA

AMERICA IS THE ONLY NATION which was founded by and for an idea—the idea of justice and liberty—which did not grow up step by step. This statement is made by Henri Bergson, the French philosopher, before the American Academy of Arts and Letters. It is his first public address on his visit here, and, unlike the utterances of most of our foreign visitors, it was given in part in English. "Approximate English" was Professor Bergson's apologetic description, but the New York *Times* assures us that what he uttered was, "in fact, English of faultless phrasing." France, he declares, "feels the profound affinity in ideals between the two republics, which has been revealed by the present war—by your charity and unexampled generosity, by the spirit of your soldiers who have died heroically in battle." This fundamental sympathy, he points out, finds also new proof in a harmony between the academies of the two nations. The aims of the French Academy have rarely been better or more succinctly exprest than by Professor Bergson in this address. Thus:

> "The work of the Academy in fixing the standard of what is and is not the French language answers one of the great wishes of the French nation, that its language and literature always express ideas of a general nature that can be accepted not only by Frenchmen, but by the whole civilized—I mean the whole really civilized—world. This can only be done if every word is given, for a certain time, a precise value, so that it can circulate like a coin and be accepted elsewhere."

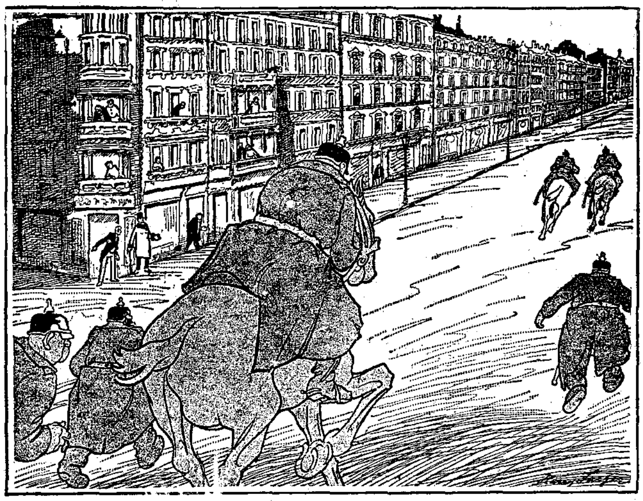
Then, coming to what he called the particular excellence of the Academy, the task of rewarding deeds as well as literary works, Professor Bergson spoke in French, saying:

> "The distribution of the prizes of virtue rewards deeds performed obscurely by obscure persons. This is an expression of the union which has always existed among our people between literature and moral ideals, despite certain ideas to the contrary that may have become current abroad. There has been no 'transformation in France'; France has remained the same as always. But we have had a certain shyness in expressing these things and displaying them to the world; we have reserved our entire strength for the great work which we are now on the way to accomplish.
>
> "In the spirit of French literature, if not of all literature, the

fact that the soul of the writer is full of generous and noble sentiments is held to create beauty of expression, and the fact that the Academy distributes the recompense of virtue, as well as of literary merit, is symbolical of this profound relation between literary and moral beauty. No one boasts in France to-day and no one complains. We are fighting against the antidemocratic and antihuman ideal that might makes right; if this idea became dominant, life would no longer be worth living. The resolution has been irrevocably taken to fight to the end for an eternal ideal; our soldiers fight not for themselves, not for France even, but for all humanity."

IF THE GERMANS USED THE ROMAN ALPHABET

IN THE EARLY DAYS of the war we heard of a virulent "word-phobia" breaking out in Germany, that drove all, or nearly all, true patriots into an effort to cast out all unclean words. Words were called unclean if they chanced to derive from any non-Teutonic source or had been taken over bodily from the despised enemy. The above cartoon from *Ulk* shows that not all in the Fatherland had lost their sense of humor. Probably some still remain so gifted, for we read of an internal warfare lately broken out over a proposed change in the characters used in printing and handwriting. Some there are who think one of the chief reasons for Germany's being so misunderstood by all the rest of the world is to be found in these same archaic characters. The cry, as we learn from a Berlin cable dispatch to the New York *Times*, was first raised by a Rhenish manufacturer of pens; but his protest was taken up by newspapers, save the Conservative party organs, who "entrenched themselves behind tradition to fight off the onslaught of the iconoclasts." The merry war goes on thus:



A WORD HUNT IN BERLIN.

"Good Heavens, what's the matter? A man hunt?"

"Nothing of the sort. It's only that there's a foreign word in circulation which the police haven't caught yet."

—© Faczer in *Ulk* (Berlin).

"The *Berliner Tageblatt* sought to prove that many foreigners would not take the trouble of learning German for the mere reason that they would not only have to learn to speak a new language, but also to write a new alphabet. If Roman characters were used instead of the German, the *Tageblatt* urged, there would be many more students of German literature, and German ideas would become better known and more appreciated by the rest of the world. It was also contended by the modernists that the so-called German characters have been developed from the Gothic, which would give them a French origin, and that, therefore, the enemies of the proposed reform were really fighting for something that was not German at all. Lastly, it was argued that Roman characters were more easily read and less trying to the eyes than the somewhat twisted German characters.

"These were the three principal salients from which the attack on the German characters was conducted. Meanwhile, their defenders had brought their heavy artillery into position, and the battle now rages with great bitterness. The defenders, being hard prest, looked about for allies, and found one in a Paris newspaper which in 1911 requested competent Frenchmen to express their opinions as to what style of printing was most suitable for the German language. Eighty-one per cent. voted for the retention of the present German characters.

"Not contented with this French support, the Conservatives sought allies in other countries, and formed a regular *entente* against the supporters of Roman characters. One of their biggest guns was Prof. Dr. Achmed Emin, of Constantinople University, who declared it 'unthinkable that German should be written or printed in any other characters than those used at present.'

"As further proof that foreigners were not prevented from learning German by German characters, it was pointed out that in certain German cities which were particularly frequented by foreigners, like Leipzig, Nuremberg, Stuttgart, and Darmstadt, all public directions, names of streets, and even directions on street-cars were in German characters, which would not be the case if foreigners found them too difficult. The first-page titles of newspapers printed in Gothic in France, England, and America were also mentioned as proof of the beauty of the German characters.

"Whereas, on one side, opticians, doctors, and professors have done their best to show that Roman was less trying to the eyes, the defenders of Gothic now bring forth Dr. Schackwitz, of the Physiological Institute of Kiel, to gainsay them. He has made experiments which, he says, prove that while for the reading of a fixt amount of printed matter the Roman characters require 24,500 movements of the eyes, the same document in German characters can be read with only 17,000 movements.

"As to the contention that the German characters are of French origin, the conservatives quote whole libraries as proof that they are absolutely home-grown, and that Gothic is only a somewhat independently developed branch of German.

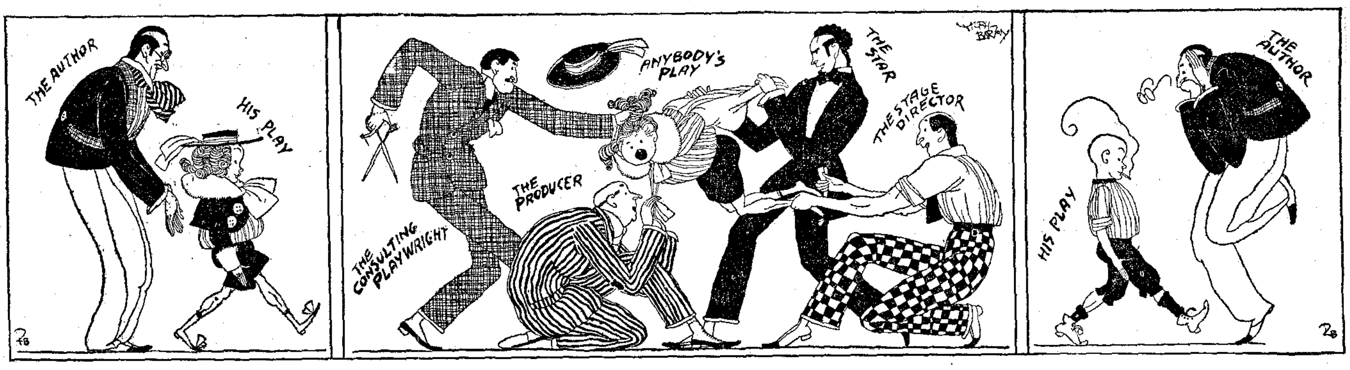
"The battle is by no means ended, but the conservatives received a severe blow recently when in both the Turkish and Bulgarian Parliaments the adoption of Roman characters was advocated."

WHO WRITES AMERICAN PLAYS?

OUR FARCES AND MELODRAMAS go well in England, but our real dramas almost never. Is it because we are light-headed and unequal to the production of a serious comedy? The question is answered with a variety of subtle suggestions by an American playwright with enough plays to his credit to give him authority along the line he speaks. He is Mr. Harvey O'Higgins, and he contrasts the plight of himself and his fellow playwrights here with practitioners of the craft in France and England. There, he declares, "the author of a play is the person who writes it"; here he is chiefly the person who is blamed for it. If a play fails in France it fails "as is"; the dramatist is "the captain and master of his fate." In England "the playwright is a sort of constitutional monarch"; whatever his advisers might offer he holds the final right of veto. What we have here, Mr. O'Higgins tells us in the New York *Tribune*, is something which holds over as a legacy from our dramatic Colonial days:

"A few decades ago there was almost no native drama. It was imported from England or translated from France. The author did not often come with it. He was not at rehearsals. He did not see his play performed or know what was done to it. The producer, the adapter, the stage-director, and the actors were free to cut and rewrite and change and 'gag' the lines as they pleased, within the limits of their rival interests. It became the tradition, the unwritten law, that 'plays are not written—they're rewritten.' And this tradition still persists. The American author, at rehearsals, has no conceded authority. He has no natural standing, no constitutional power of veto, no inalienable rights. He has to be well established by previous successes before he can make any stand in defense of his lines. It is consequently true to-day that most American plays are not written, but rewritten, and the rewriting is not done by the nominal author, or it is done by him unwillingly and under moral duress.

"On the other hand, the English play, as we get it now, is a play that has succeeded in London. It has been produced



THE AUTHOR SENDS HIS PLAY OUT INTO THE WORLD.

WHERE IT FALLS AMONG—OR RATHER WHERE IT MEETS A NUMBER OF INTERESTING PEOPLE.

THE PLAY RETURNS TO ITS DOTING PARENT.

—Barton in the New York *Tribune*.

WHAT HAPPENS TO NEW PLAYS.

there under the author's supervision; the lines have been set; the stage business has been fixt and decided on; the tempo has been taken. The New York production is made by a director who has seen the play in England. He reproduces it faithfully, because its success has stamped every detail with the authority of public approval. He often imports the original cast. He always imports a play that has been written by the author, rewritten by him, and largely directed and rehearsed by him."

By comparison with such plays the American product is "strong in dramatic climaxes, noticeably spotty and convulsive, with tricky curtain and good exit and entrance speeches and ingenious turns of plot that achieve theatric surprizes by wrenching the back of probability." That is to say—

"It is strong in all the qualities that producers and stage-directors and actors desire in drama. It lacks what the author alone can give it—a theme, a point of view, a consistency of pith and meaning in plot and characterization, a subordination of its component parts to its end and effect. It lacks singleness of creative purpose, as compared with the French or English play. It is the product, not of one mind, but of many minds, and those minds are interested in professional details and special appeals, not in the whole composition or its point. It is at its best when it is a melodrama, because a melodrama is at its best when it is a bag of tricks, without any particular theme or moral contents, unhampered by too careful a consideration of the limits of probability or the realities of characterization. For the same reasons, when it is not a melodrama, but a comedy, it is best when it is a farce—for farce bears about the same relation to comedy that melodrama does to tragedy. We are sending melodramas to England. We send farce-comedies there. But we are not exporting any real dramas, any tragedies, any satiric comedies, any plays of the better sort that we receive from London. We are not producing such plays. We are not training authors to write them."

Mr. O'Higgins attempts to answer for us why we have no plays by such American novelists as Howells and Henry James and Edith Wharton, altho we import plays by such English novelists as Barrie and Galsworthy and Arnold Bennett. Of course, one weakness of Mr. O'Higgins's comparison is that all three of these Americans have, at one time or another, written plays. Their fate on the boards is a complex story, but Mr. O'Higgins resumes:

"No one who knows our theater could imagine Mr. Howells or Mrs. Wharton struggling with the typical adversities and indignities of an average Broadway production. It is a struggle for the humbly young and patient, the unknown, the new and inexperienced author. And he is welcomed by the producer. His inexperience is no bar. The producer is not inexperienced. Neither is his director, nor his star, nor his consulting playwright, who will probably come in for a share of the royalties before the box-office opens. That is one reason why the authors' names are new on our theatrical bill-boards every season and their plays are so strangely reminiscent. That is one reason why it is so easy to tell a Barrie play from a Galsworthy play, and so difficult to tell a play by any one American author from a play by any other American author. 'I am not writing my plays,' one of them says. 'I am only being blamed for them.' If a play succeeds, everybody connected with it gets some credit. If it fails, only the play is found guilty, and the author. He is like the king in one of those uneasy European countries where the governing class keeps a figurehead on the throne, so that the bombs of the discontented may be sure to hit the wrong person. He sits up after his opening night in New York and hears the hand-grenades of the newspaper critics exploding all about him. The monthly magazines shell him at three months' distance with Jack Johnsons. He is properly blown up on every side. That is all in the day's work. He accepts it philosophically. But when some sharpshooting-commentator on the American stage remarks invidiously upon the excellence of the English plays on Broadway and the natural superiority of the British author, you should pity the poor American playwright and listen to his wail: 'I'm not writing my plays. I'm only being blamed for them.'"

ONE OF BARRIE'S SLIGHT JOKES

MR. BARRIE SEEMS ABLE to play his little dramatic jokes tho the times be sad. Indeed, there may be all the more reason for his lightsome touch in endeavoring to dispel the gloom. His last joke was perpetrated in London for a war-charity and is called "Reconstructing the Crime." By this reconstruction he aided a war-hospital depot to the amount of over $15,000. The London *Times's* dramatic reviewer feels "occasionally that the jokes are so slight that they do not add anything to Sir James's artistic reputation"; but, at any rate, he sees that "they achieve their primary object of raising money in profusion for the charities concerned." The current one also served to advertise the pet foibles of some of London's leading actors and actresses, as we see:

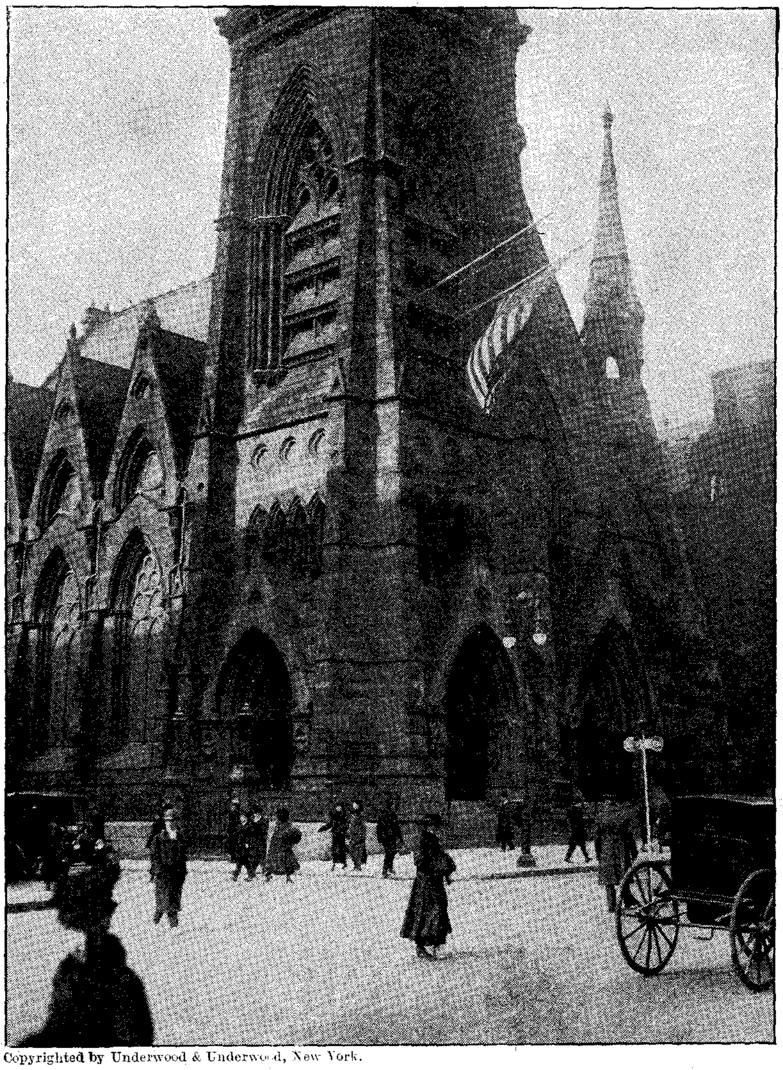
"Nobody else, for one thing, has the knack of working out such fantastic ideas as Sir James Barrie. Who but the author of 'Peter Pan' could conceive the notion of a Court of Justice with Mr. H. B. Irving as judge and the audience as jury assembled to try various prominent actors and actresses for their alleged foibles in private life? Mr. Dion Boucicault, for instance, has apparently a weakness for wearing a gray bowler hat; therefore Mr. Donald Calthrop has determined to kill him with a carving-knife in his own 'peacock drawing-room'; Mr. Nelson Keys confides to Mr. Arthur Playfair that his weakness is to fall in love with his own likeness on the screen; Mr. Gerald du Maurier discovers that the only reason the ladies in the Punjab make love to a newly arrived subaltern is to transfer their mosquitoes to him; the Gaiety Theatre Company illustrate the accidental circumstances which led to the origin of harlequin and columbine (this, by the way, was quite the best feature of the afternoon); shining lights of the stage show how the shining lights of society behave at amateur theatricals.

"It is all good fun, even tho it dragged at times yesterday afternoon, but happily the audience entered into the spirit of the thing and seconded Sir James Barrie's efforts to raise money in noble style. Thus, when the Court imposed a fine on Miss Irene Vanbrugh, it was promptly paid by members of the audience on condition that she bought Mr. Boucicault a new hat of any color but gray; bail was forthcoming for other fair delinquents in substantial sums; a rare specimen of an English sovereign was disposed of at five times its market value, and finally Mr. George Robey sold by auction a picture painted for the occasion by Mr. Tom Mostyn and obtained £150 for it."

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

"WAR-SUNDAY" IN NEW YORK

IN FLAG-DRAPED PULPITS the pastors of New York, men of peace, sounded the call to arms. Thus was virtually observed a War-Sunday in the churches of the metropolis on March 11, tho such a day does not appear in the church-calendar. It happened at the behest of the New York Federation of Churches, who wished to "mobilize its Christian strength behind President Wilson, pledging to him 'all the service of which we severally and collectively are capable,' and coming out for the immediate establishment of a system of universal service." In Dr. Hillis's Brooklyn church, the New York *Tribune* reports, a reference to Theodore Roosevelt in a sermon on the theme, "Why We Should Go to War with Germany," brought the congregation to its feet cheering. One hundred and fifty-eight churches voted for the declaration, *The Tribune* tells us, and fifty-two voted against it. Only the Presbyterians of the six leading Protestant bodies registered a close vote. Twenty-seven favored the declaration and twenty opposed it. The Baptist vote stood 16 to 1; the Congregationalist 10 to 0; the Protestant Episcopal, 27 to 3; the Methodist Episcopal, 23 to 4; the Reformed, 19 to 3. In a group comprising the Evangelical Association, the Society of Friends, the German Evangelical Synod, the Lutheran Danish Ohio and General Synods, and the Reformed Episcopal and Universalist churches, the Federation's principles were rejected by a vote of 11 to 2. The declaration itself, as *The Tribune* prints it, was sent out as a referendum to the churches, and reads in this wise:



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ONE OF NEW YORK'S BEFLAGGED CHURCHES.

Pulpits as well as exteriors of many of New York's churches were draped in flags for the observance of War-Sunday, March 11, and in some cases, notably a Brooklyn church, sermon-time was turned into a strong resemblance of a patriotic rally.

> "After exhausting the resources of diplomacy in an effort to avert war, the President has now taken the only course consistent with national self-respect.
>
> "War with Germany will not ensue unless the Imperial German Government knowingly violates well-settled principles of international law and violates them with intent definitely hostile to the United States. In that event war will inevitably follow, not by our own act, but through the deliberate aggression of another nation.
>
> "If any honest doubt exists respecting the cause of war in Europe, the awful responsibility for extending it to this hemisphere will rest upon Germany, and upon Germany alone.
>
> "It may be that the Imperial German Government is misinformed respecting the temper of the people of the United States, just as that Government is supposed to have misconceived the sentiment of the British Empire at the outbreak of the European War. If so, and before fatal action based upon so grave a mistake is taken, Germany should be made aware of the essential unity of our people and of their loyal determination to make all sacrifices necessary to protect our liberty and to maintain our honor. To this end we call upon all bodies similar to ours throughout the country and upon all groups of citizens organized for whatever purpose, to meet without delay and express themselves with no uncertain voice respecting the course that they will be prepared to follow.
>
> "We urge all such groups of citizens, secular and religious, large and small, societies, clubs, and institutions of every sort, to unite with us in giving immediate public expression to such convictions as those which we now solemnly record:
>
> "*First*—That the act of the Executive in severing diplomatic relations with Germany is one to be approved and commended by all who have the best interests of the United States at heart.
>
> "*Secondly*—That the German declaration of January 31, 1917, represents an unjustified and unjustifiable attempt to destroy the freedom of the sea and to abridge the commercial liberty guaranteed to us by established law and custom; and that if the Government of the United States were to acquiesce therein such action would be resented by all good citizens as in the highest degree pusillanimous and as altogether inconsistent with the spirit and traditions of a free people.
>
> "*Thirdly*—That the President will be justified in recommending to Congress the most extreme measures that may be deemed necessary to protect life, liberty, and property; and that it is our duty and that of all loyal citizens to tender immediately to the Government all the service of which we severally and collectively are capable."

The Federation makes its plea for a system of universal service, recommending that Congress be urged "to exercise its Constitutional power 'to raise and support armies' by establishimmediately a permanent and democratic system of defense based upon universal service and training under direct and exclusive Federal control." It urges Congress to go to the root of every citizen's duty and not fall back upon the aid of volunteer service, saying—

> "That while all should stand ready to volunteer, if voluntary service is called for, yet Congress in providing for our common safety should not adopt emergency measures merely, but should definitely recognize the principle that the duty of defending the nation rests equally upon all citizens capable of service, to the end, therefore, that the burden of safeguarding the country should no longer be cast exclusively upon the loyal National Guard and upon other patriotic military and naval volunteers."

Dr. Leighton Parks declared in St. Bartholomew's Church that "Christ was not always a man of peace in the sense of being a pacifist. Our extreme pacifists are going further than he went. I feel sure the majority of the American people in their stand behind President Wilson are following the example of Christ." In Manhattan the biggest demonstration was aroused by Dr. Charles A. Eaton, of the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, who sees Americans "now in a period fraught with the greatest danger":

> "This time is the crucial test of our prosperity, peace, and apparent security. Some people are afraid we shall become involved in war. We ought to be afraid we shall not!
>
> "America has been masquerading in effeminacy and living in a moral vacuum. Our Churches have been teaching what amounts to a moral asphyxiation. Pacifists afflict the country. Their sentiments produce a conflict of emotions in me. They make me want to swear, pray, laugh, and weep."

MILITARY CENSUS TAKEN BY CHURCHES—The churches of Connecticut have been enlisted by Governor Holcomb to gather a census of the State's war-material in men, because he counts church-members as people of the greatest influence. The letter sent to the ministers and reproduced by *The Living Church* (Milwaukee), after pointing to the pass reached in public affairs, declares that "we should be blind if we did not recognize the dread possibilities in our situation, and we would be false to the responsibilities which belong to us if we did not face honestly the future, and do what each of us can to prepare against whatever need may arise." Going on:

> "Feeling the responsibility which rests upon me as Governor, I have sought from the legislature permission to have made an examination of the resources of the State in men and material available in the event of war. The first step involves the gathering of information as to the number of men in the State whose services might be made useful, not necessarily, or perhaps principally, in the actual battle-line, but in all the occupations which have become incident to modern warfare. Because I recognize that the churches of Connecticut count among their members and attendants the people whose influence as a whole can, perhaps, do more than that of any other body of its citizens, I have decided to make a direct appeal to you to assist in this work. I ask that no man shall prove unwilling to give the information which may be asked of him; I ask that all men, and the women as well, may use their influence to make easy and complete its gathering; I ask that any men who are so situated that they can give time to the work may freely offer their services. I have never lost faith in the patriotism of the people of Connecticut; and the response which has already been made to the call which has been issued has justified my faith; but I hope that, as the days go on, the willingness of all our people to join together in the common undertaking of making ready against whatever fate the future may hold will become ever clearer.
>
> "I have not forgotten that our God is still the God of Love, and our Prince the Prince of Peace; I would have the earnest prayers of all directed to the maintenance of peace; I would have them seek for every one in authority the fullest measure of divine guidance. But, as I believe that this country has a mission to perform in the world, so I believe that it is the duty of every one who claims citizenship in it so to act that its destiny shall not be stayed."

CLEANING UP NEW ORLEANS

THE GOOD WOMEN of New Orleans have been asking for years the question, "What is the matter with our homes and our husbands?" The answer has now been furnished them by one of their own citizens, Miss Jean Gordon, a Unitarian whose parents were one a Presbyterian of liberal faith and the other a Catholic. Miss Gordon is a middle-aged woman of wealth and social position, and her reply to the above question is "Storeyville." She seems to have been "one of the first to comprehend clearly the fact that the answer lies in 'Storeyville'—the name locally applied to the vice district—in the race-track, and in the city's attitude toward them." Miss Gordon discovered, says Mr. Rolfe Cobleigh in *The Congregationalist* (Boston), that "wrong and immoral practises which are dealt with severely in other States have passed unrestrained in Louisiana because there were no laws against them." Offenses against morality which are crimes in other States are said to be not even misdemeanors in Louisiana. Miss Gordon, with the help which she solicited, has secured the passage of a law which "places some limitation, altho only a mild one, upon race-track gambling; and another law in a similar mild degree limits the practise of commercialized vice, prohibiting solicitation upon the streets." They are opening wedges for the abolition of anachronistic conditions that the writer in *The Congregationalist* thus reveals:

> "New Orleans has two institutions which could not exist in any other city in America to-day with a single exception. One is its race-track, where gambling is carried on openly and as a regular, legitimate part of the sport. The other is a large red-light district, in which commercialized vice in its worst forms is practically legalized. As a resort for race-track gambling, New Orleans stands alone. San Francisco, with its Barbary Coast, comes nearest to being in the same class with New Orleans as a vile and shameless market-place of fallen humanity. Even San Francisco is better than it used to be.
>
> "I reached New Orleans the day that the racing season opened and found it difficult to get a room in a hotel because the city was full of race-track gamblers from far and near. Race-track gambling seemed to be the principal topic of conversation throughout the city. At the same time I found plenty of evidence that the most serious and hopeful reform movement of this generation in New Orleans had actually begun.
>
> "Miss Gordon told me that her determination to fight race-track gambling followed the shock which came to her when the son of one of her friends committed suicide. He was only a boy, and, after losing heavily at the races, he blew his brains out. Her determination to fight commercialized vice was spurred to action by the stories which came to her during Mardi Gras. Most of us think of Mardi Gras as simply a season of gaiety and harmless parades and festivities. As a matter of fact, the Mardi Gras season is one in which thousands of the revelers descend to debauchery, and it is a popular saying in New Orleans that 'everything goes in Mardi Gras.' Young people from the best families of the city finish their nights' revels during Mardi Gras by trips through the red-light district and for weeks afterward laugh and joke over the vile and degrading scenes which they have witnessed."

The new laws when passed were complacently ignored, and then the Joan of Arc of New Orleans organized a Citizens' League of Louisiana, a reform organization of one hundred for law enforcement. Clergymen, well-to-do business men, and club women are in the organization. "The city government is complacent, and the vice, liquor, and gambling interests of New Orleans are strongly entrenched in the political affairs of the city." This is shown by such maneuvers as these:

> "Miss Gordon secured two shares of stock in the race-track company, and then brought suit against the company's officers for alleged unlawful practises that jeopardized her investment. Judge Skinner ruled her out of court two or three times. The State Supreme Court each time sustained her and sent her back for trial. Just now she awaits Judge Skinner's next move."

Another instance deals with a race-track man from Havana who purchased land in New Orleans and proposed giving a liberal share of it to the city for a public park. Then he asked the city for a franchise to run a race-track. The Mayor and his associates "were unwilling to allow any one to 'butt in' as competitors of the track already established," and the disappointed race-track man from Havana, after buying a newspaper, began a campaign against the city government that served the purposes of the real reformers. Raids were made in "Storeyville," and "New Orleans had its first dry Sunday in the memory of man." We read further:

> "Some of the worst cabarets and saloons were closed, but only a few of them, and the two most infamous places, were allowed to continue unmolested. The lowest and vilest streets of Storeyville are filled with 'cribs,' so called, in which the women of the underworld sink to their deepest depravity and in the most shameless condition ply their calling. There they were flagrantly violating the law against street solicitation. With only a few hours' notice seven thousand of these women were driven into the streets and the 'cribs' were closed by the heavy hand of the law. Only in a limited and entirely inadequate fashion was anything done to care for these women, and the inhumanity of the action taken by the police was increased by the fact that the raid was made during the cold wave which was the most severe that the South has suffered in many years."

The "logic of New Orleans" is something Mr. Cobleigh finds it hard to understand:

> "The city learned how to stamp out yellow fever and bubonic plague by ridding itself of mosquitoes and rats. It did not maintain a 'restricted district' for disease in the heart of the city. But when any one has suggested that the vice district should go, the answer has been that the best way to deal with commercialized vice is by segregation. Thus, it was said, vice can be watched and regulated, thus the rest of the city may be kept clean and safe. But vice, like disease, spreads. To-day New Orleans is infected with vice throughout. Evidence is piled high that scores of streets supposed to be respectable contain disorderly houses. Perhaps the time is near when New Orleans will rise as she rose against yellow fever and treat her vice as any terrible disease must be treated.
>
> "Let no one say that I have done what no one has any right to do—indicted a whole people. New Orleans not only has Jean Gordon, but it has thousands of good citizens, and while no one of them can shirk his share of responsibility for the city's open and wicked shame, they have felt that the forces against them were too strong to combat and have not known what to do until a brave and strong-souled woman had the vision and courage to throw herself into this fight, whatever the cost. Now their duty is plain, and we shall expect them to do it."

"CANNED" WORSHIP—The large demand for phonograph records of religious music is taken by *The Northwestern Christian Advocate* (Meth. Epis., Chicago) as a marked indication of the popularity of sacred things. And it hears that the demand for such records has even led to the preparation of a complete phonographic church service which could thus be heard comfortably at home. *The Advocate* notes that "while there are a number of gospel and other sacred songs of a somewhat ephemeral character recorded, there are, in addition, numerous selections from the great oratorios—Mendelssohn's 'Elijah,' Handel's 'Messiah,' Haydn's 'Creation,' Gounod's 'Redemption,' and similar works." This editor continues:

> "Extensive efforts have been put forth to secure the records of famous church choirs, such as the Trinity choir of New York, the Sistine Chapel choir in Rome, Trinity chimes, and Russian cathedral choir. Unlike opera companies, church choirs and choir singers do not go on tours, and their music is, therefore, heard only by their own congregations and a few wandering pilgrims. . . . . . .
>
> "An enterprising company has arranged a phonographic service to be unreeled at home with the following program: 'Holy City,' Adams; 'The Crucifix,' Faure; 'Lead, Kindly Light,' Dykes; 'Ave Maria,' Bach-Gounod; Scripture lesson, St. Mark 4:35–41, the Rev. J. Wilbur Chapman, D.D.; and hymn, 'Peace, Be Still,' mixed quartet; 'Hallelujah Chorus' from 'The Messiah,' Handel, Sodero's Band.
>
> "We are not giving this with a view to suggesting a substitute for the regular Sunday service, tho it is possible some who sit under the sound of the foregoing might salve their conscience with the persuasion that they have done their duty. If the phonographic art reaches that stage of perfection and universality of use that sermons are 'canned,' and thus phonetically opened at home, then wo be to the preacher. He may as well himself be 'canned.'"

TWO YEARS' SOBRIETY IN RUSSIA

DRAWING SOBER BREATHS of rejoicing, Russia does not forget the time when "there were entire drunken villages, drunken cities, a drunken army, a drunken Russia." So the Petrograd correspondent of the *Neue Züricher Zeitung* presents a survey of the results of the prohibition ukase of July 29, 1914. "What would have become of Russia without the revolutionary proclamation?" is a question put by many. A representative of the Duma has said that "the very thought of the fateful consequences on the battlefields and in the country itself of a continuation of the inveterate alcohol régime makes every patriot shudder." The writer continues:

> "We are, therefore, more than overjoyed to know that it has been statistically proved that the daily producing capacity of the workingman, since the promulgation of that message of salvation, has been increased by 15 per cent., and that Monday, the day when millions of *muzhik* (farmers) were found in the gutters, has become a normal work-day in Russia. But not only the *mir* (village community) felt the consequences; the life also in the city was as if of a sudden transformed. The population rushed to the schools and savings-banks, cooperative societies opened their counters by the hundred. The whole aspect of the family life, the very looks of the people on the street were changed. How quickly the population grasped the prospective benefits of the great reform is best shown by the fact that when it became known that the Imperial ukase, in order to become legally valid, will need the express consent of the majority of the *mirs*, only an exceedingly low percentage refused the indorsement. To-day there is hardly a village in the vast Empire where the blessings of heaven are not called down on the Little Father in Petrograd.
>
> "January last (1916) the Zemstvo (County Assembly) of Moscow circularized the peasants in order to ascertain in the most direct possible way the impression of the population. A few of the replies made by the village elders, most of them as illiterate as their charges, have a great economic and psychological value:
>
> "'The men feel stronger. Their treatment of their women folk and attitude toward their neighbors is not the same as before.'
>
> "'The children are now nicely drest and have even shoes on their feet. One hears no more quarreling in the *izbas* (farmhouses).'
>
> "'I was amazed to find among our farmers some who subscribe to newspapers.'
>
> "'The people have become more honest.'
>
> "There are, however, some who do not give up all hope to see again the vodka bottle in its ancient glory: 'The war will end with our victory; our heroes will return, and then, of course, moderately, one will have to drink again.'"

Our authority states that the malcontents are mostly found among the lazy farm-hands and the city loafers, who try to replace the old wine and alcohol by all possible substitutes. The substitutes offered by the Government and the municipalities are theaters, moving pictures, reading-rooms, clubs, tea-houses, and similar institutions.

> "Nobody has so quickly and completely grasped the import of the social revolution as woman, the greatest sufferer from the old alcohol curse. We are, therefore, not astonished to learn that as soon as the saloons were definitely closed the peasant women marched to the churches in Indian file to burn a candle each, thanking the Lord for the great delivery.
>
> "When, last spring, the question of repermitting the sale of beer and red wine came up in the Duma, Tarasov, a farmer-deputy, exclaimed: 'If the women would hear you, they would pull you down from this platform.'"

A RECEIPT FOR $300,000

THE LITERARY DIGEST,

120 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
March 9, 1917.

Gentlemen:

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your first check for $300,000 for the Relief of the Belgian children. I am sure you and those who have contributed this sum must feel as I do a deep sense of satisfaction and pride in the comfort which this will bring to so many Belgian mothers, and the cheer it will maintain to so many Belgian children. This is the support which justifies to America the overwhelming love and gratitude which we hourly and daily receive from the Belgian people.

There can be no cessation of effort on your part and ours in this task, which has come to be looked upon throughout the world as so peculiarly a responsibility and duty of America—to preserve these people until the day they are able again to support themselves. The task is one of gigantic dimensions in charity because to alone provide the imports necessary to give a daily meal to the 1,250,000 destitute children in supplement to the family ration, requires a check such as yours every week. Yet surely this is a task not too gigantic for American wealth, American pride, and the American heart.

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) HERBERT C. HOOVER.

OVER $40,000 ADDITIONAL FOR BELGIAN CHILDREN

EVEN A STATE OF WAR, if that should follow, between Germany and the United States would not stop the raising of funds in this country for Belgian relief. This official assurance went out from the Relief Commission's headquarters on Tuesday, the 13th inst., a few hours after Chairman Herbert C. Hoover sailed *en route* to Paris, London, and Belgium. Just before sailing he said:

"When Cardinal Mercier ordered prayers offered in all the churches of Belgium that the American Commission might remain in Belgium he looked confidently to America, not only for the day-to-day moral and material support from a little handful of Americans in Belgium, but for the larger support, which would mean that when Belgium is restored to freedom her returning Government might not find her an empty husk, but a people of high spirit and regenerated ideals.

"We have sixteen ships loaded with grain on the ocean now and will start six more this week. Ten millions of people are dependent for their very lives upon the arrival of these cargoes before mid-April. The Commission has passed through a dozen crises before, but the cry of 10,000,000 helpless people can not remain unheard, and the ability, courage, and resolution of my colleagues have weathered every storm so far."

According to Mr. Hoover, only fifteen relief ships, *all insured*, had been lost, out of five hundred sailings; and "it is unthinkable," he asserted, "that most of our ships should not reach their destination. Every one of these ships that leaves a North-Atlantic or Gulf port carries with her a safe conduct from the Swiss Minister, acting upon authority from the German Government, guaranteeing our flag, and their routes are accepted by the German Government as safe from German attack.

"Approximately $300,000 a month are contributed by Belgian refugees in England," Mr. Hoover explains, "from their earnings in British industries. Of 220,000 Belgian refugees in England only 15,000, mostly women and children, are unemployed. I want particularly to emphasize this point, because the Belgians have a right to impress upon the world that they are not hanging back without a struggle and permitting themselves and their friends to become dependents."

THE GIVING SPIRIT IS CONTAGIOUS. The way it spreads now among readers and friends of THE LITERARY DIGEST is remarkable. Prominent and influential among these, of course, are the editors and publishers of other periodicals who offer the glad hand of helpful publicity in characteristic fashion. Three enterprising Southern papers have come into active cooperation since our last report—the Macon *Telegraph* and the Augusta *Chronicle*, in Georgia, and the Memphis *Commercial-Appeal*, in Tennessee. *The Telegraph* will care for the 650 children of *Visé*, involving $7,800; *The Chronicle* adopts the 910 children of *Oostacker*, involving $10,920; our Memphis contemporary will begin a week later.

The fine chivalry of the South responds munificently. From the officers and employees of the West Virginia Paper Company has come the largest single subscription yet received, for $15,000, payable $1,500 monthly for ten months, to care for the children of *Willebroeck* in Belgium, where paper-making has been the important industry. How many other large manufacturing concerns are there who will emulate this splendid example? There should be a large number, and they should soon be heard from.

An inspiring "leader" in wide-organizing relief work is afforded by that rich agricultural State of South Dakota, where Mr. George R. Douthit, the generous State Agent of one of our largest life-insurance companies, has proceeded to put that whole State behind the needy children of Belgium. He telegraphs as follows: "Out of her fulness of unprecedented prosperity South Dakota will gladly make necessary sacrifice to save from starvation three thousand homeless hungry children of *Menin*."

From far-away Korea comes $120, from the same donor, we think, who contributed to our Belgian Flour Fund.

Make all checks, money-orders, or other remittances payable to Belgian Children's Fund, make them as large as possible, and address all letters to Belgian Children's Fund, care of THE LITERARY DIGEST, 354–360 Fourth Avenue, New York.

Contributions to THE BELGIAN CHILDREN'S FUND—Received from March 7 to March 13 inclusive.

$15,000.00—This, the largest subscription yet received, comes from the officers and employees of the West Virginia Pulp & Paper Company to care for the children of **Willebroeck** in Belgium, where the important industry has been making paper.

$3,389.95—The People of New Bedford, Mass. (through the splendid work of Mrs. W. N. Swift, Mrs. Lawrence Grinnell and others), for the Children of the Commune of **Boorsbeek.**

$1,600.00—The People of the City of Lake Forest, Ill. (More coming.)

$641.39—Citizens of Brownsville, Tenn.

$600.00—Mr. and Mrs. Gideon Boericke.

$507.00—Citizens of Midland, Mich., sent in by Mrs. E. O. Barstow: $200.00 Herbert H. Dow, $100.00 Grace A. Dow, $50.00 W. H. Vanwinckel, $25.00 each C. J. Strosacher, E. O. Barstow, E. W. Bennet, $13.00 Children of H. H. Dow, $12.00 each C. H. Macomber, J. R. Belknap, $10.00 each Mrs. C. H. Macomber, Helen Dow, $5.00 each Norman Best, Chas. Brown, Minnie W. Ball, Wm. Bay, Mrs. E. O. Barstow.

$500.00 Each—Presbyterian Church, Sewickley, Pa., J. Brown.

$300.00—W. H. Voorhees.

$177.54—Public Schools of Martins Ferry, Ohio.

$150.00—R. Lyon.

$145.00—O. J. Bergoust.

$144.00—Florida Humane Society.

$142.28—Churches and Others of Rochester, Ind.

$140.00—People of Jefferson, Wis.

$125.00—H. O. Acom and Sister.

$123.00—C. Newcome and Others of Sullivan, Ind.

$120.00 Each—Mrs. Caldwell Hardy, Joseph McK. Speer, Geo. S. Powell, A. S. Hunter, Miss E. C. Larson and Friends, Mrs. Georgiana W. Owen, Kwang-ju, Korea, Anonymous.

$100.00 Each—Madison Avenue M. E. Church, Baltimore, Md., Theodore Plummer, Leonard W. Cronkhite, Mrs. Caroline G. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Hubbard, Henry White, S. H. Boardman, Mark D. Mitchell, Jno. M. Crawford, Mrs. Wm. T. Simpson, Rev. and Mrs. James T. Brennan.

$75.00 Each—Frank T. Bayley, G. A. St. Clair, Sewickley, Pa., Baptist Church.

$72.00—Hershey Chapter, First Presbyterian Church, New Castle, Pa.

$69.00—Masonic and Eagle Lodges, Clio and Home Culture Clubs, Malad City, Idaho.

$67.54—Kanawha Presbyterian Sunday School, Charleston, W. Va.

$61.38—Duluth, Minn., Public Schools.

$61.00—Calvary Baptist Sunday School of Irwin, Pa.

$60.45—People of Cape Vincent, N. Y.

$60.00 Each—Ed. Pierce, Bishop Mathews, Gorden, Wentworth and Caroline Lewis Brown, Mrs. Thomas R. Hartley, A. A. Swingley, Eli G. Baily, Daphne P. Neville, Richmond Hill, Clover Club of Houtzdale, Pa., Josephine A. Stealey.

$59.50—First Presbyterian Church, Warren, Pa.

$55.12—E. W. C. A.

$52.00—Mrs. Paul Garrett.

$51.50—Saylesville, R. I.

$50.75—Mrs. W. H. Berry and Citizens of Provo, Utah.

$50.00 Each—Francis H. Johnson, James A. Smith, Miss Virginia Hanscom, Marquette Study Club, Marquette, Mich., Charles C. Gilcrest, Isabel Thomas Lovejoy, Miss Belle M. Gilcrest, Henry W. Nelson, Mrs. J. B. McMahon, Westminster Presbyterian Church, Lincoln, Neb., Mr. and Mrs. Thomas H. Hume, Pupils of Liberty Hall School, Ward, W. Va., David M. Bachman, Mrs. J. F. O'Brien, C. E. Christian.

$49.65—Wethersfield Congregational Church, Wethersfield, Conn.

$48.00 Each—Mrs. Mary F. W., Margaret, Eleanor and Katherine Church, Dr. C. A. Dewey, Students and Faculty of St. Hilda's, Charles Town, W. Va. First Christian Church, Bible School Department, Mt. Sterling, Ky., Mrs. J. C. Chein, Caro S. Brown, Congregational Missionary Society, Genoa, Neb., Friends in East Orange, N. J.

$47.00—Union Baptist Church, Glouster County, Va.

$46.21—Boys' League of the Alhambra High School, Alhambra, Cal.

$45.00—Citizens of Fernley, Nev.

$44.00—Mrs. H. E. Chauvin and Friends.

$42.45—D. A. R. of Clemson College, Clemson College, S. C.

$42.37—Rev. J. W. Smith and Smallest Children in Primary Department, $14.87, Members of First Presbyterian Church, Warren, Pa., $27.50.

$40.00—Mr. and Mrs. Hugh P. Warren and Choctaw Indian Boys of Jones Male Academy, Hartshorne, Okla.

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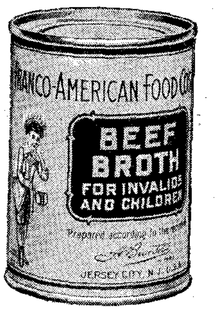

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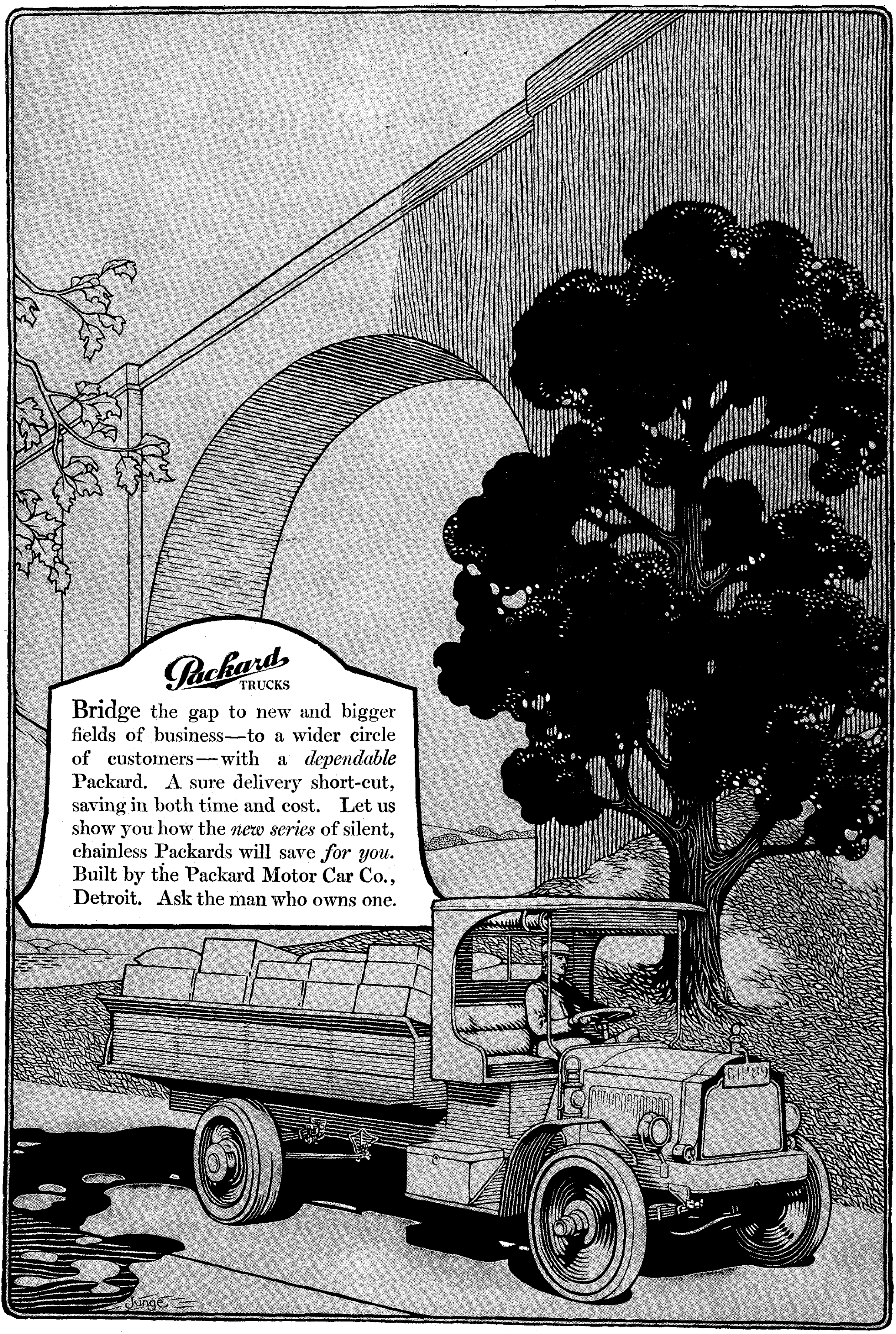

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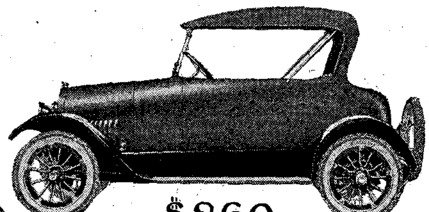

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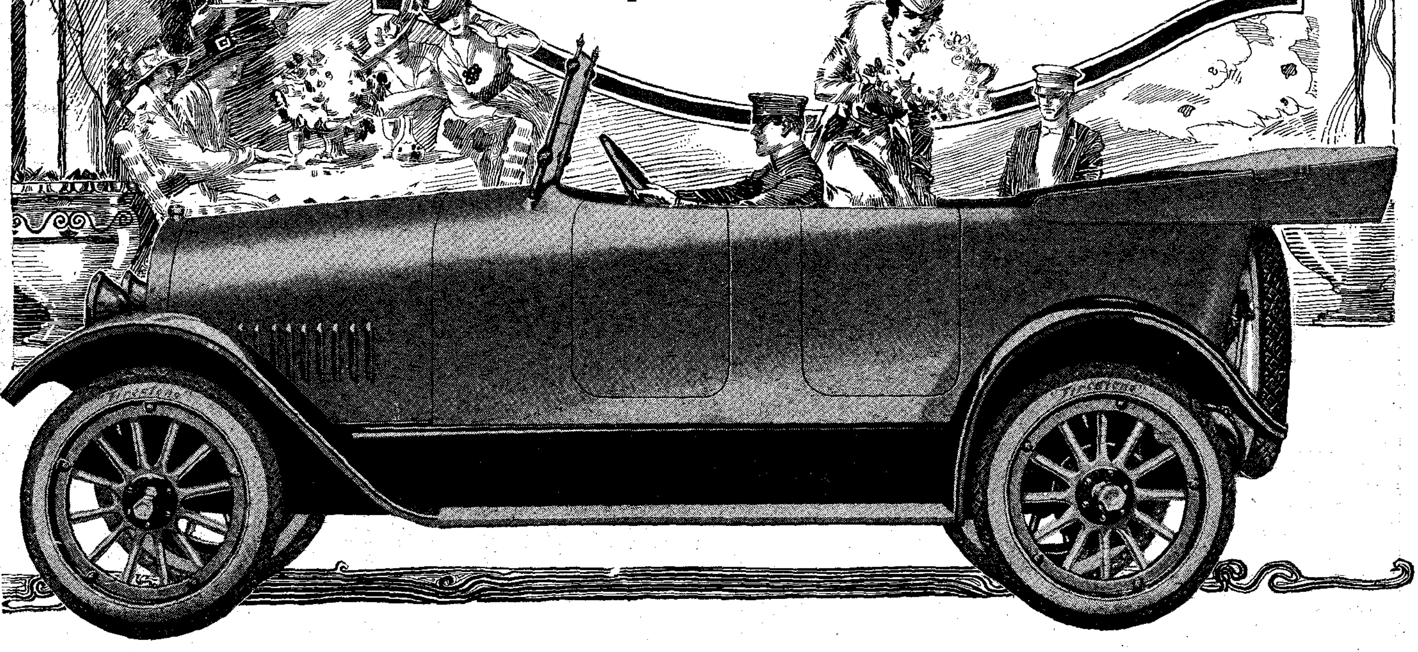

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Amounts under $12.00—$1,687.26.

Reported this week—$41,165.06.

Previously reported—$312,356.12.

Total—$353,521.18.

Late Bulletins.—An editor in the Far West dropt into church for the first time in many years. The minister was in the very heart of the sermon. The editor listened for a while, and then rushed to his office.

"What are you fellows doing? How about the news from the seat of war?"

"What news?"

"Why, all this about the Egyptian Army being drowned in the Red Sea. The minister up at the church knows all about it, and you have not a word of it in our latest. Bustle round, you fellows, and get out an extra-special edition."—*Tit-Bits.*

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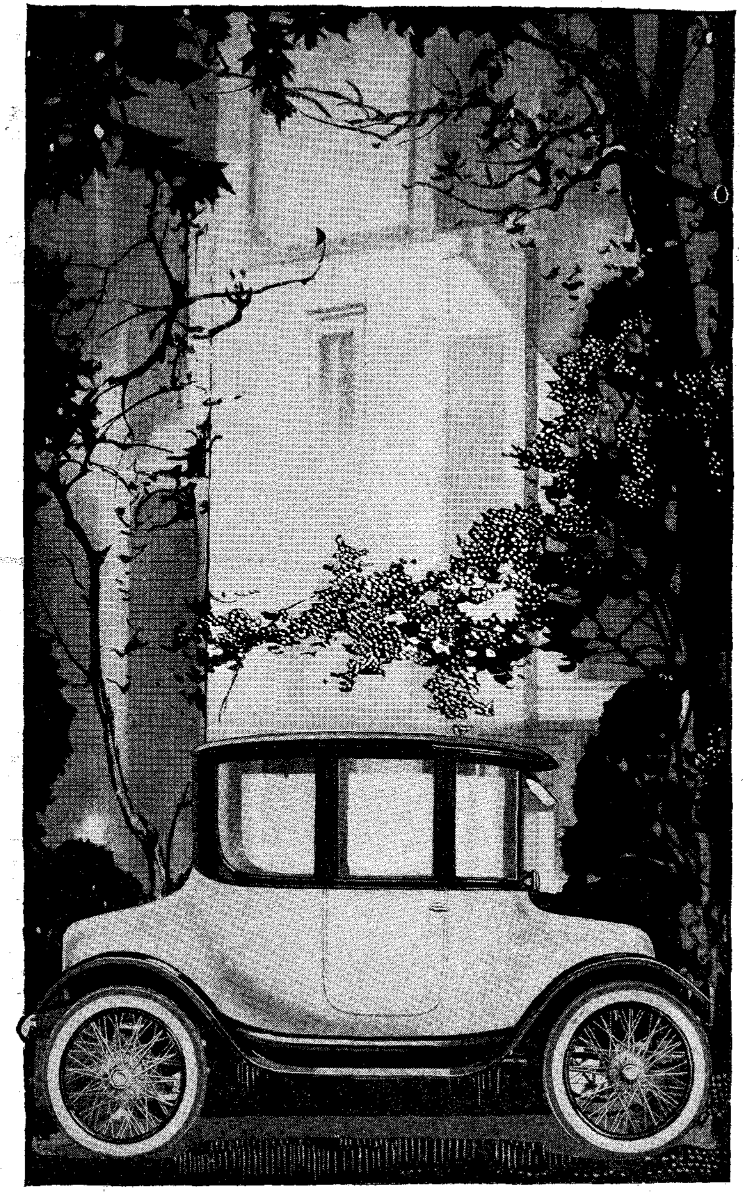

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CURRENT POETRY

WHEN the first poetry magazine was published, some years ago, it was generally regarded as a rash venture, destined to failure. But the poetry magazines are still with us; only one of them has failed—*Others*, the organ of the most advanced *vers librists*. In February appeared the first number of *The Sonnet*, edited by Mahlon Leonard Fisher, at Williamsport, Pennsylvania, and published at 201 East Twelfth Street, New York City. This beautifully made little periodical prints nothing but sonnets—no other sort of verse, no criticisms, no letters. If in future the high standard of the first number is maintained, Mr. Fisher (himself a distinguished poet, known especially for his exquisitely contrived and imagined sonnets) will do a real service for the cause of poetry. The first sonnet in the new magazine is this delicately wrought study. The octave is richly pictorial, and the sestet strong in emotion.

ARRAIGNMENT

By LIZETTE WOODWORTH REESE

What wage, what guerdon, Life, asked I of you?
  Brooches; old houses; yellow trees in fall:
  A gust of daffodils by a grey wall;
Books; small lads' laughter; song at drip of dew?
Or said I, "Make me April; I would go,
  Night-long, day-long, down the gay little grass,
  And therein see myself as in a glass;
There is none other weather I would know?"
Content was I to live like any flower,
  Sweetly and humbly; dream each season round
    The blossomy things that serve a girl for bread,
Inviolate against the bitter hour.
  You poured my dreams like water on the ground:
    I think it would be best if I were dead.

The second is more conventional in form, and less poignant in feeling. It has the classical associations which we are accustomed to find in Mr. Woodberry's work.

THE EMBLAZONED SHIELD

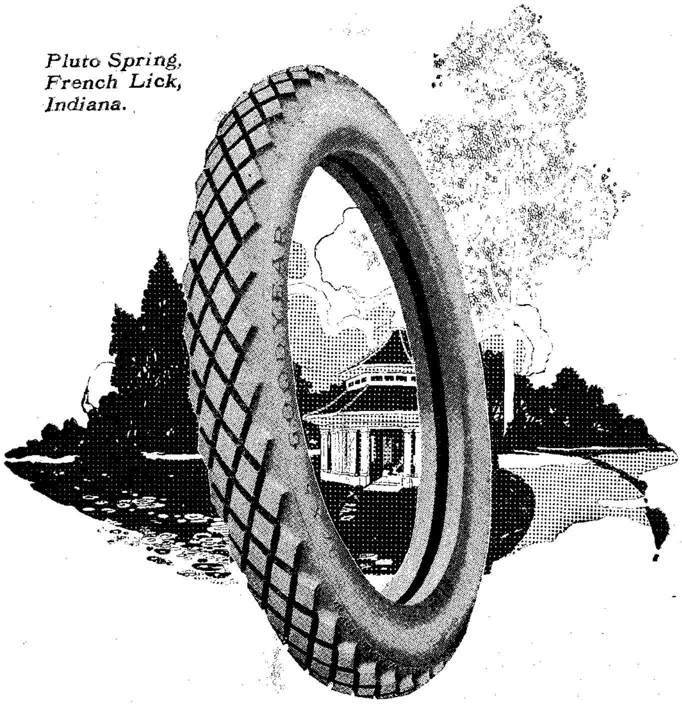
By GEORGE EDWARD WOODBERRY

From what a far antiquity, my soul,
  Thou drawest thy urn of light! what other one
  Of royal seed—yea! children of the sun—
Doth so divinely feel his lineage roll
To the full height of man? the immortal scroll
  Of thy engendering doth from Plato run,
  Colonnos singing, Simois, Marathon!
Into thy birth such secret glory stole.

The kings of thought and lord of chivalry
  Knighted me in great ages long ago;
From David's throne and lowly Galilee,
  And Siloa's brook, my noble titles flow;
Under the banners, Love, devout and free,
  Storing all time, thy child, I come and go.

On February 26, 1916, THE LITERARY DIGEST printed this paragraph:

"At Nancy, at Soissons, in the Argonne, and at Ypres men talk with hushed voices of 'Le Camarade Blanc.' After many a hot engagement, a man in white has been seen bending over those who lie on the field. Shells fall all around him. Nothing has power to touch him. Many of the men from the Eighty-seventh and One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Infantry have seen him. On several occasions he has walked



The Riddle of the Unused Tire

The unused tire tells no tales. Under its sleek and unscarred tread the riddle of its goodness or fault remains inscrutable.

It is only when you put it on your car, and give it usage over road and boulevard, that it reveals its true character.

And you cannot put it on your car, and force its secret, until after you have bought it.

But there is one reasonably safe indication of a tire's capacity available to the average buyer.

That is the type of service ordinarily rendered by that tire in general use.

If it serves efficiently and enduringly there, the chances are it will serve you that way.

So we suggest that you inquire, the next time you propose buying a tire, as to the service it commonly gives.

We are confident your findings will lead you to Goodyear Tires.

More Goodyear Tires are sold in these United States than any other brand. And the margin of Goodyear leadership is steadily widening.

If Goodyear Tires were anything less than unusually *good*, they could not have attained this leadership.

If Goodyear Tires were anything less than pronouncedly *superior*, they would not be increasing it.

The immensely broad and varied service they perform in all parts of the country every day, we think is the most comprehensive and severe test a tire can possibly be given.

That they *successfully* perform this service and meet this test, we feel provides you a safe and sensible reason for preferring them.

We believe it finally answers the riddle of the unused tire.

Goodyear Tires, Heavy Tourist Tubes and "Tire Saver" Accessories are easy to get from Goodyear Service Station Dealers everywhere.

The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.
Akron, Ohio

GOODYEAR
AKRON

through their trenches. He has been chiefly observed after severe fighting — bending over the dying and helping them to pass away in peace."

There have come to our attention two poems based, their authors tell us, on THE LITERARY DIGEST'S account of this apparition. The first was printed last summer in *The Watchman-Examiner*. It is strongly devotional in spirit, and an important addition to the poetry of the war.

THE COMRADE IN WHITE

BY MARTHA ELVIRA PETTUS

The battle? Ay, the battle has been dire.
  My captain shot to death: his dying sigh,
His parting words I heard above the fire
  And the guns' thunder; his last low "good-by"—

"No war in heaven, brother." Then he smiled
  And died. While I (the pang no words can tell!)
First knew that I was wounded: anguish wild
  Clutched me with iron hand, and then—I fell.

Yes, I have seen the vision. That dark night
  When all the world seemed vanishing in flame,
Wounded, I lay upon the ground—my sight
  Striving to pierce that blackness: then, he came.

The One who walks the field of Death and Night—
  Who bends down to the dying: his eyes meet
The closing eyes; his touch, his arm is might—
  Nor Death, nor darkness, check those coming feet.

I hear the rifle shots, the bullets groan
  Fast through the air. On him they have no power.
He speaks—his arms outstretched, "If thou hadst known
  Thy peace . . . 'tis hidden from thine eyes, this hour."

And he was close beside me—Comrade, friend—
  Gently his hand had touched my throbbing breast:
All pain was gone all terror at an end.
  Soon, gathered in his arms, I lay at rest.

He carried me where ran a mountain stream,
  He washed my wounds, bound them with tender care.
I strove to speak my thanks—so poor they seem!
  But he spoke not; his hands were clasped in prayer.

The while he prayed, a drop of crimson blood
  Fell slowly from his hands. I cried in pain:
"Whence are these wounds that pierce thy hands, my friend?"
  "An old wound, yes," he said, "but keen again."

And then I saw the blessed sign—he bore
  Upon his feet, the cruel crimson, too.
I had not known—*I had not known, before,*
  But when I saw his wounded feet—I knew.

Friend of the dying! Is it not like thee
  To stand beside us, in our deadliest wo?
Ah, when our eyes thy radiant presence see
  Our hearts cry out, "We will not let thee go!"

No, in the darkest battle hour, be sure
  Brother, tho sorely stricken, do not fear;
He's by thy side. Know this: thou canst endure—
  All is not lost. Our Comrade will appear.

There, on the dreadful field, among the slain
  Bending above the wounded, drawing nigh
To every passing soul; comforting pain,
  Yes, we have seen Him. We fear not to die.

Robert Haven Schauffler's poem, based also on THE LITERARY DIGEST'S paragraph,

Miller
GEARED-TO-THE-ROAD
TIRES
PRODUCE MILEAGE

It will pay you to keep in mind the difference between mere "tire *production* and *productive tires.*" You can profit by tire productiveness. You can't cash in on production.

A production tire is but one of a huge quantity. One picked at random from the output of a frenzied day's work. A unit which has helped swell the big output by one.

Do you believe such a product can give you mileage? Can service and satisfaction be put into a tire when all effort is concentrated on the number produced?

WE COULD SPEED UP AND BUILD MORE MILLER TIRES!

They could be thrown into the vulcanizing pits,—the steam jammed on; they could be jerked out again, and their *appearance* wouldn't be marred a bit. But the natural vegetable wax and oil in the fabric *might* be burned out, might be carbonized, leaving a lifeless tire incapable of standing up against punishment.

The Miller plan of building fewer tires makes each one a representative Miller. It explains the satisfaction motorists receive from them.

Here are the instructions given to all Miller tire builders:

"You must build this tire as tho it were the only *one* you have to make. Think of it as tho it was for use on *your car*. Concentrate all your ability, knowledge and skill on this one. If poorly built it may destroy the reputation earned by a hundred perfect ones."

"This tire must be perfect before you build another. If you see a flaw in any material, discard it."

"Don't rush—take your time. Until you finish this one forget you have others to build. At the same time, do not waste time or material. That increases cost without bettering the product."

Do you wonder that being built under such instructions *MILLER "GEARED-TO-THE-ROAD" TIRES* have established a reputation both for productiveness and uniformity of service. They don't vary. All produce the fundamental thing for which they were built—mileage.

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is more dramatic, but less convincing. We take it from a recent issue of *The Outlook*.

THE WHITE COMRADE

By Robert Haven Schauffler

Under our curtain of fire,
Over the clotted clods,
We charged, to be withered, to reel
And despairingly wheel
When the bugles bade us retire
From the terrible odds.

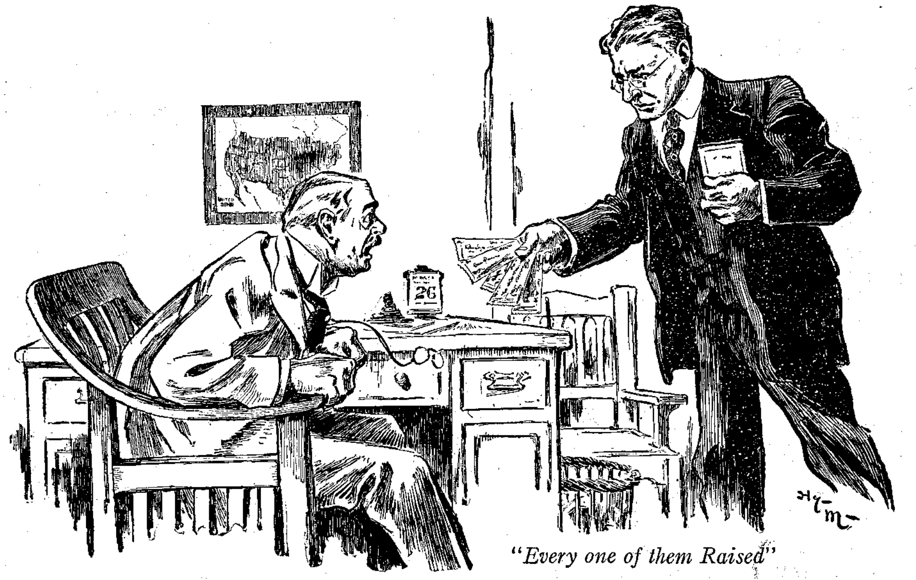
As we ebbed with the battle-tide,
Fingers of red-hot steel
Suddenly closed on my side.
I fell, and began to pray.
I crawled on my hands and lay
Where a shallow crater yawned wide;
Then,—I swooned. . . . . . .

When I woke, it was yet day.
Fierce was the pain of my wound,
But I saw it was death to stir,
For fifty paces away
Their trenches were.
In torture I prayed for the dark
And the stealthy step of my friend
Who, stanch to the very end,
Would creep to the danger zone
And offer his life as a mark
To save my own.

Night fell. I heard his tread,
Not stealthy, but firm and serene,
As if my comrade's head
Were lifted far from that scene
Of passion and pain and dread;
As if my comrade's heart
In carnage took no part;
As if my comrade's feet
Were set on some radiant street
Such as no darkness might haunt;
As if my comrade's eyes,
No deluge of flame could surprize,
No death and destruction daunt,
No red-beaked bird dismay,
Nor sight of decay.

Then in the bursting shells' dim light
I saw he was clad in white.
For a moment I thought that I saw the smock
Of a shepherd in search of his flock.
Alert were the enemy, too,
And their bullets flew
Straight at a mark no bullet could fail;
For the seeker was tall and his robe was bright;
But he did not flee nor quail.
Instead, with unhurrying stride
He came,
And gathering my tall frame,
Like a child, in his arms . . . . . .

Again I swooned,
And awoke
From a blissful dream
In a cave by a stream.
My silent comrade had bound my side.
No pain now was mine, but a wish that I spoke,—
A mastering wish to serve this man
Who had ventured through hell my doom to revoke,
As only the truest of comrades can.
I begged him to tell me how best I might aid him,
And urgently prayed him
Never to leave me, whatever betide;
When I saw he was hurt—
Shot through the hands that were clasped in prayer!
Then, as the dark drops gathered there
And fell in the dirt,
The wounds of my friend
Seemed to me such as no man might bear.
Those bullet-holes in the patient hands
Seemed to transcend
All horrors that ever these war-drenched lands
Had known or would know till the mad world's end.
Then suddenly I was aware
That his feet had been wounded, too;
And, dimming the white of his side,
A dull stain grew.
"You are hurt, White Comrade!" I cried.
His words I already foreknew:
"These are old wounds," said he,
"But of late they have troubled me."



"Every one of them Raised"

$5,100 Lost on Raised Checks

A Chicago business man (name on request) described to a convention of Todd salesmen, at the Sherman House in January, how *he* had just been victimized through check raising in his office.

All during 1916, he said, his profits seemed to shrink below normal. In December, he ordered an audit. For months, it appeared, the young woman in charge of the office had been making a practice of changing little $5 and $10 checks to $100 and $200, winding up by "boosting" one issued to the cartman, from $5.75 to $575.00.

The method was simple. The checks were made out and signed by the proprietor. Then the clerk erased the amount and the payee's name with ink eradicator, substituted her own name, and multiplied the amount by ten or a hundred. In all, the Chicago man lost $5,100.00 during 1916 alone.

This fraud has happened in thousands of concerns where business men were careless enough to sign a check *before* it was protected. But now, the

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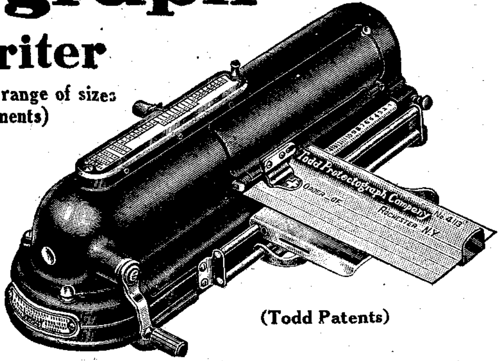
(Protectograph models cover a wide range of sizes and prices—for all requirements)



writes and protects the full amount in the body of the check, *before it is signed*, in Dollars and Cents, exact to the penny, in two colors, thus—

(Todd Patents)

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(Two Colors—Amount Words Red; Denominations Black)

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FREE—Send to address on enclosed letterhead your book on check frauds by a celebrated detective, and samples of Protectograph Check Writing.

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L. D. 3-17

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is conceded by the music critics of more than three hundred of America's principal newspapers to be incomparably superior to all other devices for the reproduction of sound. This remarkable new musical invention brings into your home a literally true presentation of the art of the world's great musical artists. After you have heard the New Edison you could scarcely be contented with a talking machine. In your locality there is a merchant licensed by Mr. Edison to demonstrate this new instrument. You will not be importuned to buy.

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Please do not ask an Edison dealer to sell you Edison Re-Creations if you intend to attempt to play them on any other instrument than the New Edison. No other instrument can bring out the true musical quality of Edison Re-Creations. Furthermore, injury to the records is likely to result if you attempt to play them on an ordinary phonograph or talking machine.

THOMAS A. EDISON, Inc., Dept. 2373, Orange, N. J.

CICCOLINI, *the Italian Tenor,* a great favorite of Milan and Paris, who has just completed a triumphant tour of America. Signor Ciccolini has already achieved a brilliant career, and seems destined to win the highest laurels in the world of opera.

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

ZEPPELIN IN SUCCESS AND FAILURE

COUNT ZEPPELIN was a courageous man, and as the prejudice of war dies away his career will be remembered for the unfaltering courage with which he pursued his vision of a practical dirigible through disappointment to ultimate success, and for the complete failure of the *Zeppelin* as an instrument of "frightfulness." The net result of some half-dozen raids on London has been to unite the public opinion of all England against Germany and to kill some 137 people. During the same period the motor-busses of London have been responsible for 954 fatal accidents. As a military weapon the *Zeppelin* is far inferior to the omnibus.

When Zeppelin began his work he did not intend to use his machines for civil raids. The Count had been assigned to the Army of the Potomac as military observer for Wurttemburg, and he noticed the value of the stationary balloon for observation purposes. He made his first ascension in the United States, and when he retired from active service in the German Army, at the age of fifty-three, be began practical invention in aeronautics. The New York *World* quotes him as saying at the outset of his career:

> "I intend to build a vessel which will be able to travel to places which can not be approached by other means of transportation, and for observations of hostile fleets and armies, but not for active participation in actual warfare. My dirigible balloon must be able to travel several days without renewing provisions, gas, or fuel."

A long period of disappointment followed. At fifty-three the Count was a wealthy nobleman living on his estates; at seventy he was only a poor mechanic living in a small cottage on an allowance supplied by his friends. For seventeen years disaster overtook every *Zeppelin* that was constructed. "Another *Zeppelin* blows up" became a time-worn jest. Still Zeppelin persevered. Then in a day, reports the Detroit *Free Press*, the tide turned:

> He electrified a skeptical world in 1908 by staying aloft for thirty-seven hours in the fifth air-ship he had built and by sailing it in a straight course for a distance of nearly 900 miles. Emperor William—all Germany, in fact—hailed him as "the conqueror of the air."
>
> This monster balloon, 465 feet long, and of the rigid type and resembling a huge cigar, soon met with disaster, as had its predecessors. Each wreck was a great financial loss, for Zeppelin's balloons were valued as high as $500,000 each. These disasters, however, also proved the affection in which the German people held the aristocratic aviator.
>
> When one of his air-ships was torn from its moorings by a gale and wrecked, the public subscribed $1,000,000 to a fund, of

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DEVOE
LEAD AND ZINC
PAINT
GUARANTEE—
PURE WHITE LEAD
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Paint to the last drop in the can

Buy less often, use fewer gallons and get a better job that'll wear longer.

DEVOE contains no barytes, no whiting, no silica, no clay. Such stuff may *look* like lead and zinc—but they only make "*half-paint*" paint. DEVOE is *all* paint—paint to the last drop in the can.

The best dealers sell DEVOE. The best painters use them. They have learned that the DEVOE Guarantee of Purity and Satisfaction protects them and their customers, too.

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The oldest manufacturing concern in the United States. Founded in New York in 1754

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NEW YORK

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Send for this helpful paint book

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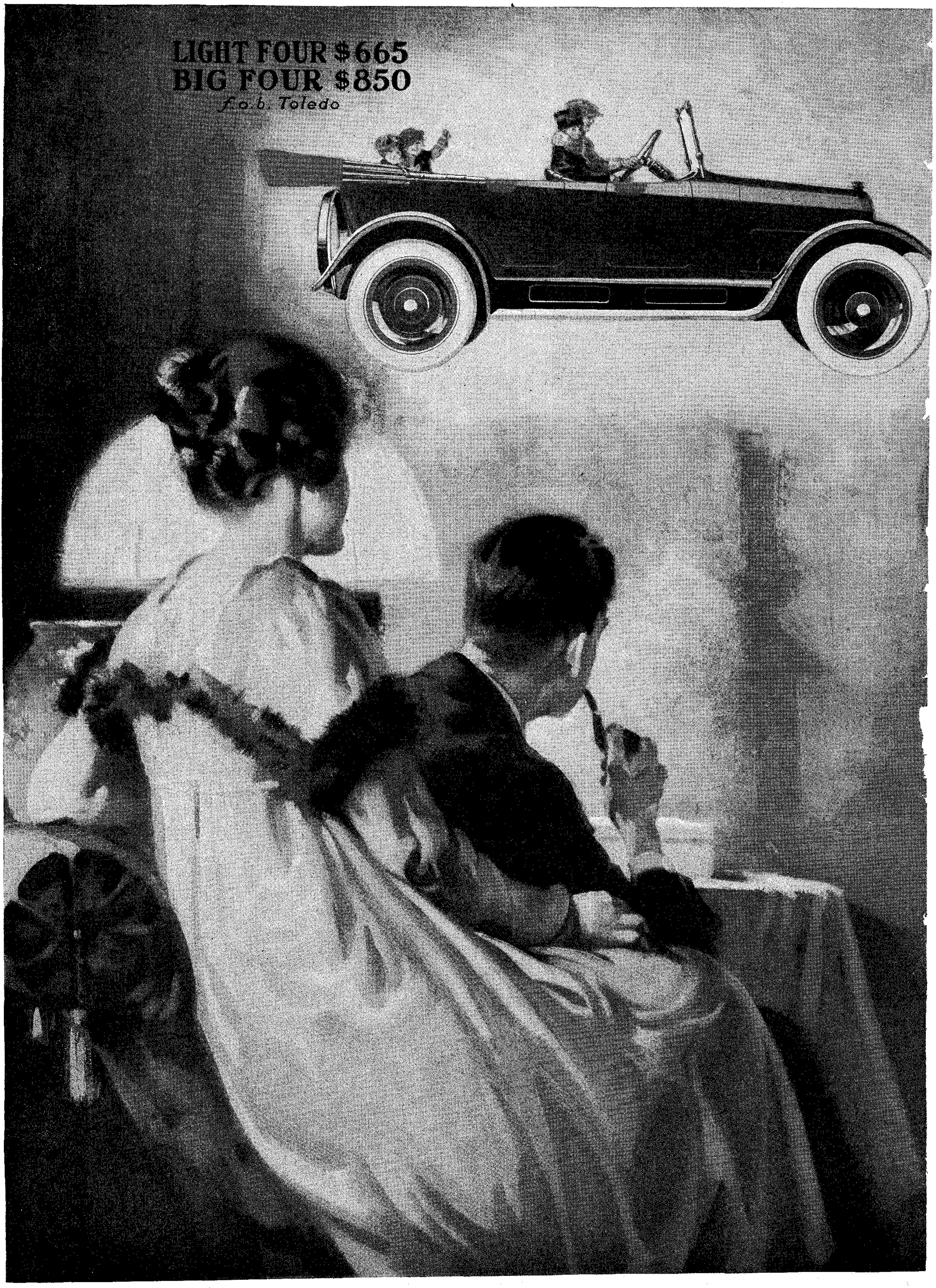
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Two minds with but a single thought –

Under the evening lamp, in the hour of quiet contemplation, when hopes and aspirations take possession of the mind, the uppermost thought in thousands upon thousands of homes is—the automobile.

As a convenience, as a means to health and recreation, nothing can compare with the family car.

Every indication points to a demand very much in excess of the possible supply of automobiles this year.

We are prepared.

This year we apply the economies of vast production for the first time to a *complete* line of automobiles—an end toward which we have been working for eight years.

Light Fours, Big Fours, Light Sixes and Willys-Knights, including the marvelous Willys-Knight Eight, are built and sold with

—*one* executive organization,
—*one* factory management,
—*one* purchasing department,
—*one* sales force,
—*one* group of dealers.

All general expense is now distributed over many models instead of a few.

Greater values than ever before are now possible in the low-priced field.

New values are thus established in the high-priced field—in fact, this Overland accomplishment brings *moderate prices* to the high-priced field.

There is now an Overland or Willys-Knight for every class of buyer.

Body types—all brand new—include
—roadsters, two and three-passenger,
—Country Club, a four-passenger sport model,
—touring cars, five and seven-passenger,
—coupes, three and four-passenger,
—Sedans, five and seven-passenger,
—and a luxurious limousine.

Every one of these beautiful cars is a better car—better in appearance, in performance and in riding comfort.

One of them is the car of your dream under the evening lamp.

See these cars now. Get a car yourself this spring.

In convenience, in health, in pleasure, no investment will repay you and all your family so richly.

Spring is at hand with all its wealth of outdoors. Drive your own car.

Go to the Willys-Overland dealer—pick it out—ride in it—drive it—now.

Every indication is that there will not be enough cars this spring.

Light Four	
Touring	**$665**
Roadster	**$650**
Country Club	**$750**

Big Four	
Touring	**$850**
Roadster	**$835**
Coupe	**$1250**
Sedan	**$1450**

Light Six	
Touring	**$985**
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Coupe	**$1385**
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Four Touring	**$1285**
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Eight Touring	**$1950**

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By Prof. Irving Fisher and *Dr. Eugene Lyman Fisk.* Authorized by the Hygiene Reference Board of the Life Extension Institute. Endorsed by physicians and health authorities everywhere. Will make you over and add years to your life. 30,000 copies sold. *By mail, $1.12*

The Influence of the Mind on the Body
By Dr. Paul Dubois, the eminent neurologist. An intimate and clearly expressed talk on this much discussed subject that contains a wealth of inspiration and help. Points the way to health and happiness. *By mail, 54 cents*

The Heart and Blood Vessels
By Dr. I. H. Hirschfeld. Tells the story of the heart and its ailments, shows you how to care for and cure all disorders of the circulation by right living and careful eating, and how to reach a healthy old age. *By mail, $1.37*

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By Charles D. Musgrove, M.D. A sane, practical book on the cause and cure of nervous troubles that will commend itself to your intelligence. Will do wonders for you physically and mentally. *By mail, $1.12*

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 354 Fourth Avenue, New York

which the Crown Prince was president, for the inventor. The German Emperor frequently helped him out of financial difficulties and the German Reichstag appropriated several hundred thousand marks for the purchase of his air-ships for the German Army.

From that day forward the place of Zeppelin in the history of aviation was secure, for the mechanical detail of the rigid dirigible has been steadily perfected. Longer and longer flights were successfully negotiated, and a one time a passenger-service was undertaken. Yet in this success accident and misfortune hounded the Count, and, as the New York *Sun* observes, Zeppelin had need of all his faith even in his day of triumph.

He has seen all Germany acclaiming his name as the result of some specially successful test of one of his earlier machines, and forty-eight hours later has been brought to bankruptcy by an accident that wrecked at once his ship, his popularity, and his hopes. He has seen his own fortune vanish in his experiments and the Government for which he was working turn upon him the cold shoulder. Once at least his disappointment was so poignant that only the earnest encouragement of his wife and daughter induced him to give further thought to his invention or to life itself. He has known at once the favor and the coldness of monarchs. The Kaiser has kissed him upon the cheek and proclaimed him the "most eminent of all Germans," and again in a moment of pique has rebuked him coldly because a *Zeppelin* failed to appear in Berlin when his Majesty expected it.

And in the end, failure. In an article written two weeks before Count Zeppelin's death the New York *Sun* remarks:

> The report from Geneva that the Zeppelin works at Friedrichshafen have been closed down and are being dismantled may be untrue. It is interesting, however, as a new evidence of the growing opinion in Germany that the "*Zep*" as an instrument of war is a failure.
>
> It is undeniably a fact that the record of the monster aircraft, which were once Germany's pride and reliance, has been one of repeated failure. Even in the constructive period before the war some malign fate seemed to pursue these ships. Of the twenty-five *Zeppelins* completed before the war, thirteen were so badly wrecked by accidents of one kind or another that they had either to be abandoned altogether or rebuilt at costs narrowly approaching the original expenditure.
>
> Exposed to the hazards of war the "*Zeps*" have shown their vulnerability even more clearly. In the last raid on London two were brought down, and it has been noticed that, tho months have elapsed, no more raids have been undertaken. Early in the war the impossibility of effective raids on Paris was tacitly admitted by the Germans.
>
> If now, with the war still at its height, the German War Office has indeed abandoned the *Zeppelin*, the stout old *Landgraf*, "the lord of the air," as Wilhelm II. once called him, may feel that his life draws to its end amid tragedy as black as *Lear's*.

THE POET-SCOUT

THE great scouts who led Custer and the Seventh Cavalry into the sage-lands or "took the dust" of the wily Apache chief Geronimo are all dead now, for "Captain Jack" Crawford has followed his friend Buffalo Bill on the long trail. A sketch of his life is printed in the Brooklyn *Eagle:*

> Captain Crawford had little or no early schooling. When the Civil War broke out he was only a lad, and twice ran away to go to the front, but had difficulty in joining the Army on account of his youth. He finally succeeded in enlisting in the Forty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers and was severely wounded in action. It was while lying wounded in a military hospital in West Philadelphia that Captain Crawford was taught to read by a Sister of Charity.
>
> Captain Crawford went West at the close of the war and was long engaged as a Government scout, later becoming chief of scouts, and won a high place for himself in that dangerous service. He held the place of chief of scouts under General Custer at the time of the massacre, but it is said that at that time he was on his way to Custer's headquarters with dispatches, having made one of the longest and most dangerous rides in the history of Indian warfare in carrying the messages. Later he played an active part in the pursuit of Sitting Bull.

When the red-flannel shirts and predatory Indians of the West gave place to linen collars and taxi-drivers, Captain Jack turned his attention to verse and the lecture-platform, speaking and writing of the men he had known and the events he had shared. The New York *Evening Sun* remarks of this portion of his career:

> Picturesque of appearance, Captain Crawford was best known for his stories and poems, perhaps the most famous of the latter being "Rattling Joe's Prayer." He was a familiar figure on lecture-platforms and was a stanch prohibitionist. He boasted that through a promise he made his mother he had never tasted whisky, altho a frontiersman. Recently he had attacked the pacifists at every opportunity, and one of his protests against peace at any price was "My Mother Raised Her Boy to Be a Soldier," written in answer to a popular song.

Before he "answered to taps," as he would have phrased it, he had been sick for weeks with a complication of diseases, and was kept alive only by his extraordinary constitution. In the words of *The Evening Sun:*

> As he lay in bed ill from a complication of diseases he got the news that Colonel Cody, with whom he had ridden in many a wild charge against the Sioux, had gone over the great divide. It deprest him.
>
> "So Bill Cody has gone!" said Captain Jack. "I guess they will be sounding taps over me pretty soon. Well, when we meet Tall Bull and that tough old codger Sitting Bull on the other side and stick up our hands, palms forward, and say, 'How, Kola!' there will be a lot to talk about."

SPARTON
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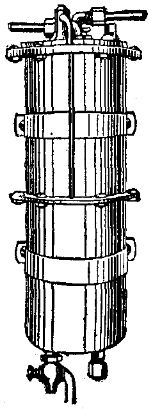

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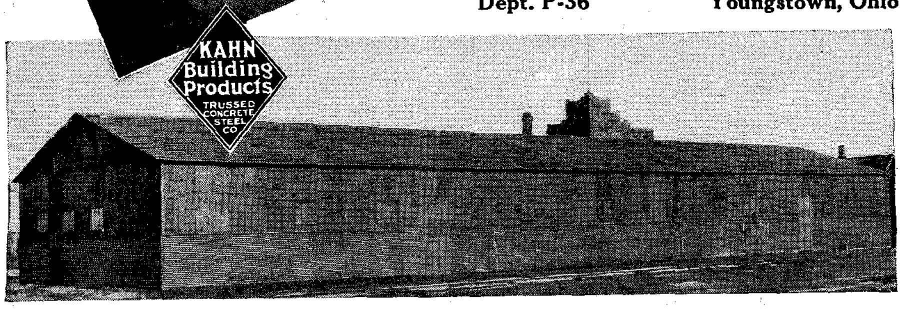

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FLAG ETIQUETTE

WHEN Dewey's fleet returned to New York after the Battle of Manila Bay, a Swedish janitor in a large department store hoisted an American flag with the Union down, and flew the signal of distress throughout the celebration. A patriotic citizen would hardly have made so flagrant an error, but in displaying flags or bunting there are many fine points to be observed, remarks Harry Lee King, Deputy Commissioner of Boy Scouts. In the New York *Tribune* he gives these rules for flying the national colors:

1. The proper time for raising the flag is sunrise or after, never before.
2. The flag must be lowered at sunset.
3. In draping the flag against the side of a room or building, the proper position for the blue field is toward the north or toward the east.

It is a mark of disrespect to allow the flag to fly throughout the night.

There is no uniform usage in the display of bunting, but it is just as easy to hang it in the correct fashion. When buildings are decorated in bunting draped horizontally, the red should be at the top, according to a letter from the War Department published in the New York *Sun:*

> WAR DEPARTMENT,
> OFFICE OF THE QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL
> WASHINGTON, D. C.
>
> There are no regulations prescribing the method of utilizing bunting for decorative purposes, but good taste requires that the order shall be red at the top, followed by white, then blue, in accordance with the heraldic colors of the national flag.
>
> LIEUT.-COL. JOHN T. KNIGHT,
> Deputy Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

A WHITE BLACK SHEEP

WALTER GREENWAY was an educated and able man who went dead wrong from choice. He had received an excellent education, and was a well-trained and capable clerk, with an uncommonly good knowledge of foreign languages, but he had an inborn love of mischief, and took to second-story work for pure love of it. Greenway was arrested on a charge of felony, says the London *Public Opinion,* quoting *Blackwood's Magazine,* but when he was brought before the Court he pretended to be a deaf-mute. After his release he asked to be sent to sea, says the officer who tells the story.

"I shall never do any good where there are houses with attics, or with any other sort of upper story," said Greenway.

"I should be out of all temptation on a sailing-ship. I could climb the rigging, and do no harm to anybody. Or an Indian wigwam village might do, or a Bedouin encampment—no attics there, I understand.

"Send me somewhere out of the country, to sea for choice; I shall be at my accomplishments again if I stay in a civilized community."

He sailed on a sailing-ship, and for a

House on Fresh Pond Parkway, Cambridge, Mass. Charles R. Greco, Architect, Boston, Mass.

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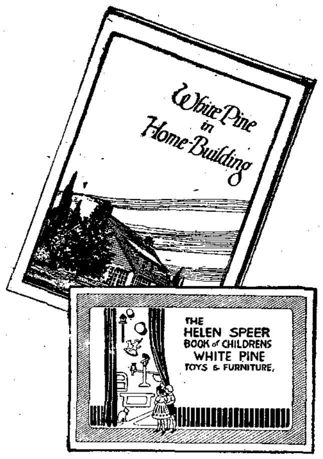
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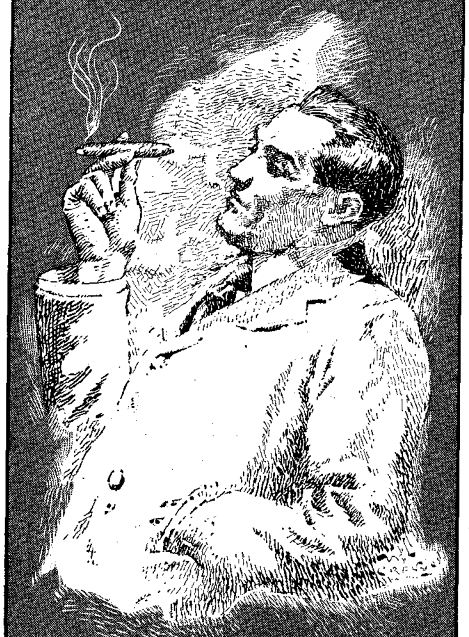

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Rob't Burns 10¢

Have you tried one lately?

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year nothing but good was heard of him. Then the Old Adam broke out again, and he deserted. Two years later his friend in England received a letter from him which is printed in *Blackwood's*—

> It was most difficult to arrange and follow, being written on five-and-twenty different scraps of faded yellow paper, in a scrawl with a blunt lead-pencil, often illegible, so that words had to be guessed at and filled in.
>
> He had become a Bedouin, and had married a woman of Arabia. Of his wife and three bonny children he speaks in endearing terms. But the war comes to his adopted land, and once more he becomes a deaf-mute as in England, so that he may learn what "his Mohammedan countrymen, their Turkish masters, and the German superbosses" are about. Knowing German, he hears all they say, while they think he is deaf. He goes from camp to camp, kindly treated as one afflicted by Allah. Then he enters the British lines.
>
> But when he returns to the Turkish Army it is known that he has been in the British camp, and here we quote from his letter, which tells the story indirectly.
>
> "A deserter who came into our lines told how the mute's visit to our camp had become known to the enemy, and how he was received back by his brethren with some suspicion. They fired rifles immediately behind his ears to see if he would start at the sound; they marched him up to a big gun and stood beside it till the air concussion of twenty explosions caused him to bleed from ears and nostrils. He was deaf as a stone; it was evident he heard not the semblance of a sound. They were satisfied about his hearing; but could he speak, after all?
>
> "Hot irons applied to various tender parts were reckoned one good means for proving this. These being ineffective, tho he will bear their scars to his grave, they tried tearing out a finger-nail or two; tears rained down his cheeks, but he uttered no more than a guttural moan. They were convinced.
>
> "A week later the mute turned up in our lines for the last time. Gangrene had succeded that wrenching out of finger-nails. The doctors had to take off his left arm. Then a marvel happened. He began to speak. Vengeance fell heavily upon those miserable followers of the true prophet for their lack of charity. He gave away all their plans, describing their positions, and batteries, and encampments with a precision and accuracy I should never have thought possible in a simple child of the desert. . . . . . "

The black sheep had proved he was clear white inside and had done his bit for England at the cost of torture and mutilation. His work done, he wanted to go home, not to England, but to his wife in Arabia. His letter in *Blackwood's* continues, still partly in the third person.

> "I have slipt away as quietly as I came. I could do no more good there, a bit of a wreck physically, and my spy game was played out. But somebody is waiting for me at home, thank God. I wish every one were sure of such a welcome as I shall get. It will pay for all. . . . . .
>
> "That Bedouin mute I told you about —he had a job to get home. The windows

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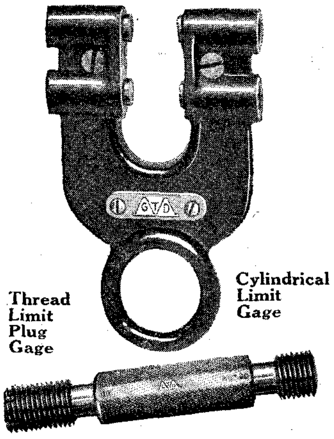

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of heaven were open day and night. He toiled and waded, slipt, and slurred, through mud-bottomed lagoons and miry sloughs. Dysentery returned. He struggled along on hand and knees till strength gave out, and he was compelled to wriggle along like a snake, groaning in the morning, 'Would Allah it were even!' and at even, 'Would Allah it were morning!' from sorrow of heart. His pace, when he crawled out of the region of perpetual rain, was the pace of a snail. Now, frost by night and a scorching sun by day only varied his misery. Most men would have prayed to die, but not he.

"Soft, beautiful brown eyes, blazing with love, peered beseechingly into his own through all. He prest on, tho it cost him excruciating torture. He was determined to kiss again the sweet brown face those eyes were set in. He would feel once more the rapture of those soft, delicious cheeks laid upon his own. The music of children's voices stirred him to tears. Fancy must be clothed in reality. He would not die till once again those darling heads had nestled their curls upon his breast, and once again those sweetest lips had breathed into his ears the magic word 'father.'

"At Bassora he fell in with his father-in-law ('an Arab with an English heart'), and was conveyed to Mocha in the father-in-law's ship. As he approached his home, images of which had sustained him through everything, he saw nothing but a heap of ruins. His all had been destroyed by marauding Turks. Weak from dysentery, wounds, burnings, and other sufferings, he fell senseless. When he recovered he found himself in his wife's arms. She had watched unceasingly by the ruins for his return. The children were there, too."

But the hardships of his journey home had been too much, and he died of acute dysentery a week later. He may have been a burglar, but England is proud of him.

THROUGH INDIA BY RAIL

IT used to be done by elephant, or mule, or boat, or even in some parts by camel; but with the coming of the British, tracks were threaded through the jungle, and now we take the trip across the peninsula by the same means as we used in the early days from New York to Omaha. Yet, there is a curious anachronistic appearance to the sluggish trains toiling through the picturesque scenes of Bengal. One feels that the railway does not quite belong here, and if we are to believe an author in *Harper's Magazine*, the strangeness of the population and the mixture of old and new convey just this impression to every one. It is regrettable that we can not reproduce the article in its entirety, but a few glimpses are more than welcome. For instance, we are told:

> Upon the Indian railway there is no roar, no towering locomotives rush headlong with whirl of wind and cinders, vomiting billows of black vapor. The trains of India sit low upon the tracks, jog complacently across the sun-baked country, half hidden in a haze of heat and dust. The crew of an

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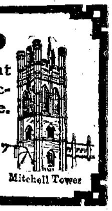

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Indian train consists chiefly of the engineer. There are no brakemen in blue cloth and brass buttons, no pompous conductor, no obsequious trainman with ticket-puncher to work his way along the running-board. A rather sorry-looking individual with bare legs, a tattered coat, and a dilapidated cap which has slipt down upon his ear, who goes for the lack of a better name by that of guard, is occasionally to be seen sauntering aimlessly along a station-platform; but he speaks no English, and if you need information, and question him with aid of your native servant, you find that he has no ideas and will only gaze at you blankly, or else tell you to wait for the next important station where you may ask the station-master. The engineer himself is generally a Hindu. Sometimes you see a Mohammedan at the throttle with his fez and tassel, but for the most part the engine-driver wears a turban and a caste-mark adorns his forehead.

His caste-mark is vital to the engineer. Once at the lower station of Benares—the Kashi station at the bridge where the railway crosses the river—my train was kept waiting while the engine-driver had a new design painted on his brow, the old one having been obliterated by steam and soot.

It was at this stop that he says he had the first glimpse of the Holy City of the Ganges, with its bathing pilgrims and its sluggish stream meandering through the clustered temples, a stream choked and clogged with naked brown forms. We see the crowds with a first-hand clearness, as we read:

It was late afternoon, the sun was setting, and the sky was golden. The Ganges reflected the sunlight like a mirror. On the west bank rose the jumble of the city. I could see the flights of *ghats* descending to the river and the throngs bathing in the holy water. From the burning *ghat* a column of smoke rose straight into the air, then spread, hanging in thin layers above the temple spires. As at most stations, the platform was filled with waiting natives; this time it was a pilgrimage homeward bound. They were a disheveled lot, clad in every sort of rag or garment, each person grasping a pot or bottle filled with Ganges water. Fakirs and holy men mingled in the crowd, daubed with sandalwood paste, with their conch-shells and their beads, and their long hair in knots and tangles. Every one was at last aboard, but still the train stood motionless. The engine waited panting, steam-hissing. The engineer was not yet ready. He had his turban off, and was on his heels before a half-clothed priest who with his thumb was scooping a bright-red substance from a bowl, and with wide sweeps of his arm was describing flamboyant lines upon the forehead of the engineer—lines sacred to the great god Siva.

The Indian locomotive, we are given to understand, seems nearly always to be stopping to take water. At every station there is a tank, and the engineer appears to think it his duty to show no partiality to any particular one. Consequently, he stops at all of them. The author narrates what happened at one of these halts:

At one village where we stopt the tank was empty. Its well had gone dry. The engi-

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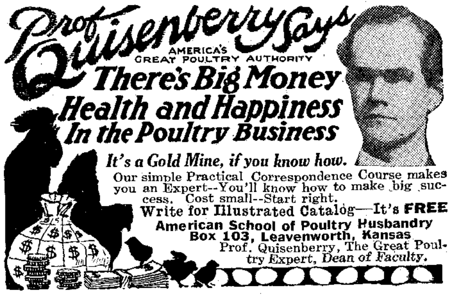
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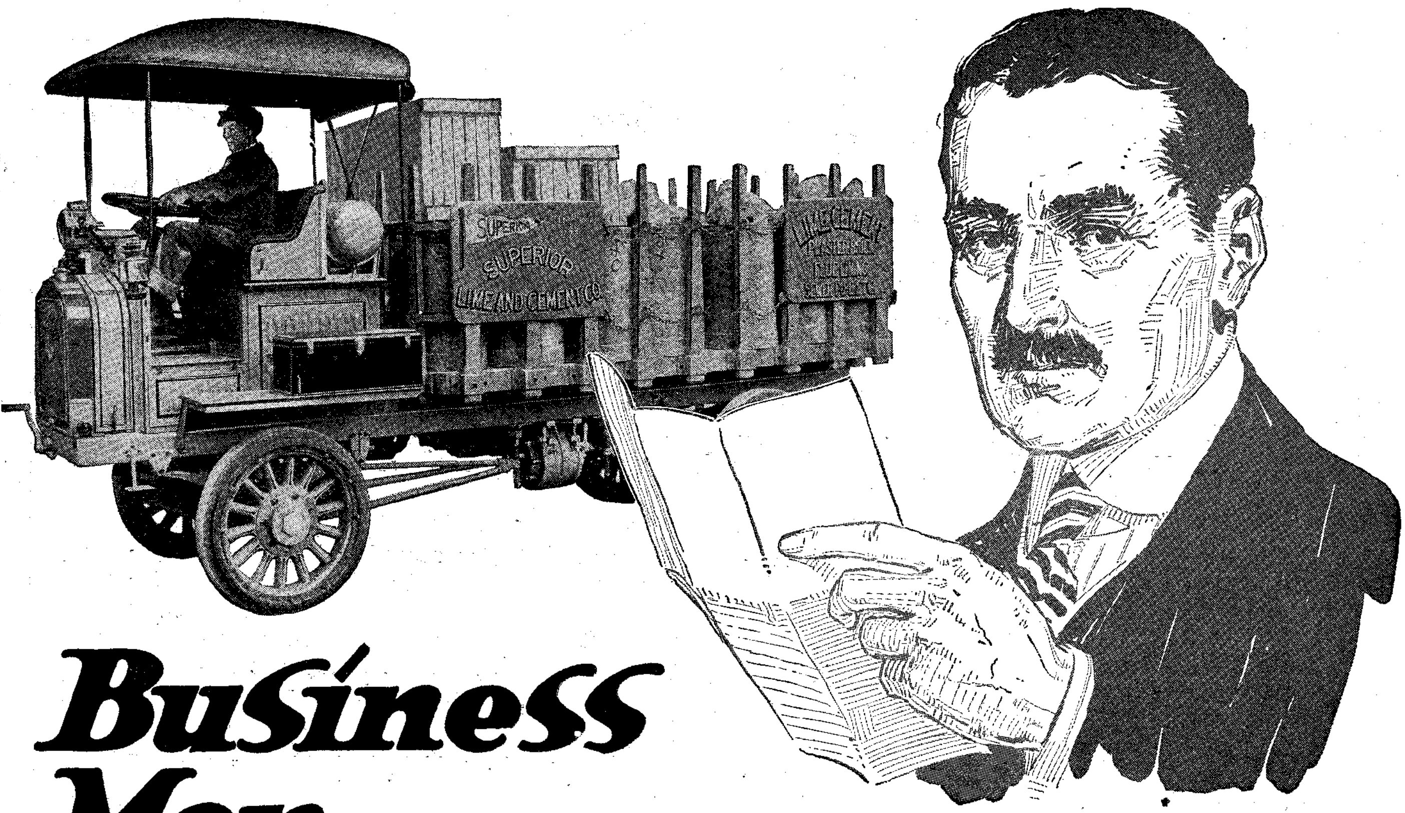
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Now Furnished on the New Light Super-Six

The gasoline saver is one more new invention of the Hudson Super-Six.

It was shown for the first time at the New York Automobile Show in January. Now most all Hudson dealers are showing the new cars equipped with this and ten other important new features. The gasoline saver is the only new feature shown on automobiles at this year's shows.

Overcomes the Poor Gasoline

Hard starting and wasteful gasoline consumption due to cold weather and the low grade gasoline are overcome. Radiator and hood covers are not needed on the new Hudson Super-Sixes even in the coldest weather.

This device has been in use on hundreds of Hudson Super-Sixes during the coldest winter weather. Its effectiveness has been proved. It is as easily operated as the damper on a stove.

Low grade gasoline gives low mileage and is wasteful and harmful to the engine, unless the motor is operated steadily at a high temperature.

Primer Insures Easy Starting

In zero weather, even at 20 below, the new Hudson Super-Six motor starts. The primer is another new feature of the new Super-Six.

On the new cars there are also other worth-while features you should see. There is the new plaited upholstering, more attractive door fasteners, hard rubber handles, an improved body finish and other details you can see. And then we have made many improvements in the building of the car. The car that last year won every worth-while record is a much better automobile now because we have learned to build them better.

We made those records of endurance for acceleration and speed with cars of the earlier production. No one has yet equaled anything we have done with stock Super-Six cars. And yet the cars we turn out today are infinitely better because of the increased skill and experience Hudson workmen have acquired in building the 25,000 cars that were produced last year.

Think What a Year Has Shown

Remember what was claimed for the Super-Six one year ago. Then we had only our own records to show—records proving the Hudson Super-Six the fastest stock car built.

We then had established only the 100-mile and the one-hour records for a fully equipped stock touring car. But since we have won the 24-hour record for a stock chassis, the Transcontinental Run both ways, the fastest stock chassis mile, and have outsold any other high grade car in the world. So, if you want a fine car that out-performs any other car that is built, your choice must be a Hudson Super-Six.

Buyers Waited for Months

At this time last season orders exceeded our production by 8,000. At no time during the season were there enough Hudsons to go around. From this you can see what the demand will be this year. We are only producing 30,000 cars as against last year's 25,000 because we cannot build more and build them well. That is not a large increase. It shows, however, that if you want a Hudson you cannot afford to postpone buying. Unless you act now you may be like other thousands who will be disappointed this year because they could not get prompt deliveries.

Don't fail to see the gasoline saver.

HUDSON SUPER SIX

Phaeton, 7-passenger	**$1650**
Cabriolet, 3-passenger	**1950**
Touring Sedan	**2175**
Town Car	**$2925**
Town Car Landaulet	**$3025**
Limousine	**2925**
Limousine Landaulet	**3025**

(All Prices f. o. b. Detroit)

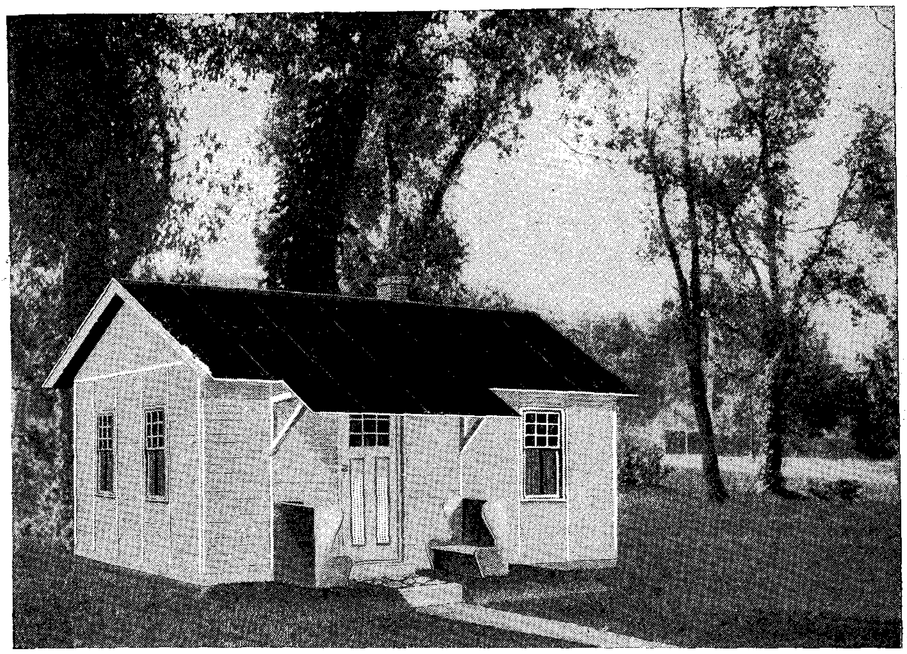
HUDSON MOTOR CAR COMPANY, DETROIT, MICHIGAN neer and station-master consulted together. There was another well, the station-master said, a mile farther down the road. It belonged to a farmer, and still had water in it. There was yet steam enough in the engine's boiler to carry the train a mile or so, and soon we had drawn up in a sandy stretch of country where only a few yellow patches of grass were to be been, and where a lean, black Hindu was rhythmically bending and rising above a well, pouring out little bucketfuls of water upon the parched surface of his field. The lean Hindu was the farmer, and for one rupee he agreed to sell enough water to carry the train on to the next station. The engineer came down along the train, calling upon the passengers for help, and soon was formed a line of dark-skinned figures stretching from the engine to the well. The farmer had two shallow pails. These went back and forth along the line, and little by little, drop by drop, the water of the well passed into the tank of the locomotive. When the train resumed its journey, we were three hours late.

But the sights of the natives in the fields are as nothing compared to the scenes at the stations, or in the carriages themselves. It is not only a case of the butcher, the baker, and the candlestick-maker, but of the priest and the fakir, and often their respective *ménages* and retinues. Of these crowds he observes:

You read in the writings of the Abbé Dubois that a Brahman who but steps into the shadow of a low-caste Hindu must hasten home to bathe and cleanse himself from contamination. No such fear of Brahmans for defiling shadows do you observe within the third-class Indian railway-coaches. Here Brahman, Vaisya, Sudra, the highest and the lowest, the richest and the poorest, crowd and jostle. The windows become wedged with heads and arms. Between chinks you catch glimpses of the jammed interiors. Beggars, you see, clothed only in scant rags; sleek Brahmans with sacred cords across their shoulders; *gurus*, clad in écru, their heads shaved, with gold beads about their necks and grasping ivory and silver staves; peasant women with children at their breasts; others in flaming silks, arms laden with bangles; *purdah* women also, hidden in white from head to foot, with large glass holes for eyes.

At stations come the clicks of locks, the doors fly open, the crowds pour out upon the platforms. Venders roll up tables with eatables for sale—betel-nut, *ghee*, or melted butter, strange-looking cakes, and hot pans filled with frying things, smelling of grease and pouring off blue smoke. The natives throng about the tables, buying greedily, bargaining with loud voices. The question of a fraction of an anna brings forth a burst of yells. The native Hindu lives to bargain. Sometimes he strives to bargain for his ticket. He does not realize that the price to ride upon the British railway is unalterably fixt.

I remember a station in Rajputana. The platform had been filled with natives that had been waiting for the train. They were gorgeously costumed. The turbans of the men were orange and vermilion. Their coats were vivid blue, bedecked with flowers. Their slippers were embroidered with silver. Many carried long, curved swords with inlaid hilts. The skirts of the women were trimmed with gold. Their



A Message From The Great Outdoors

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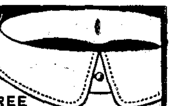

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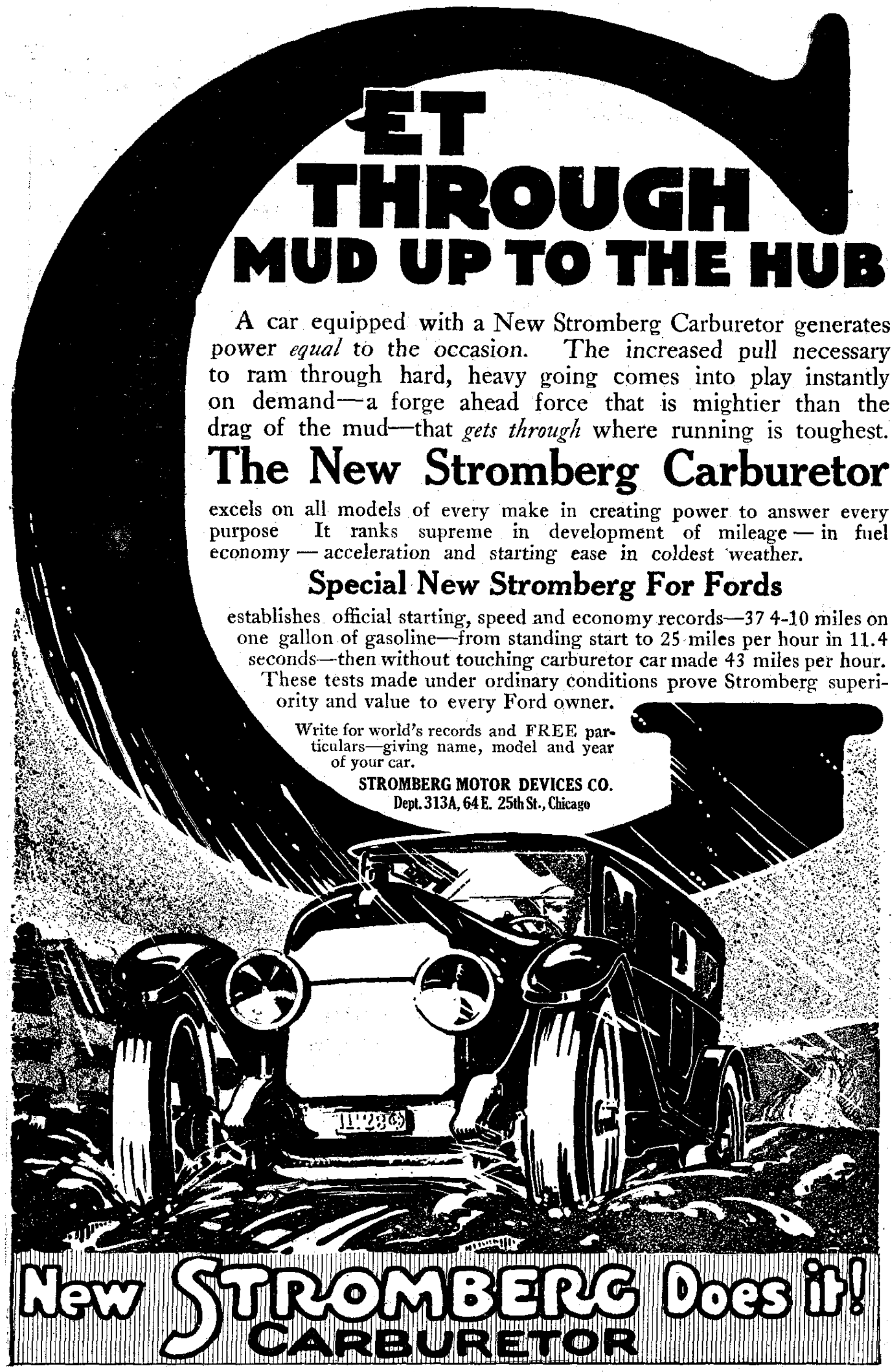

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Her pen lacks none of its candor or incisive satire, and throughout the running sequence of comment and anecdote is a linking of thought which shows that the Princess has in clear view her aim to convey to her readers sharply focused portraits of the men who will have the making of the new Europe in their hands.

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ALL BOOKSTORES OR
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> bangles flashed and jangled. Their toe-rings glittered. With the piping whistle from the engine all scrambled on board the train. Doors slammed. At the last moment there came the sound of an excited voice. At the ticket-window a native, evidently new at railway travel, was trying to bargain with the clerk. He was fat and well-to-do, drest in silk, and wore a chain of turquoise beads. With the toot from the engine, with loud vociferations, he threw down the full price of his ticket and came running across the platform. He was too late. The doors were closed. The train was moving. He ran after it, his turban flying, shouting and whirling his arms. From the windows of the train lines of dusky heads gazed back at him.

Leaving Rajputana, and going northward into the provinces, the author notes that the changing costumes marked the transition from one locality to another. The gaudy costumes now disappeared, the flowing coats and voluminous trousers. And he adds:

> The women now wore trousers. Sikhs were to be seen—towering men, with tightly-curled beards; Afghans, too, from the Khaibar Pass; slanting-eyed Mongolians from Tibet and the Himalayas. Then, farther east beyond Delhi, I began to see folk from Calcutta way—the Bengalis. These had a mixture of European and Asiatic dress. They wore frock-coats or cutaways, closely fitting, beneath which emerged loose *dhoti* cloths and long, bare legs. Upon one individual with abnormally long, lean legs I saw a derby hat.
>
> When an English army-officer takes a train, all other passengers fall back into insignificance. After all, it is for him the trains are run. He drives up to the station late, with clatter of hoofs and swirls of dust. As he steps through the gates, the station-master hurries up with bows, and escorts him to the compartment which has been reserved for him. The officer's baggage fills the platform. His servant, perhaps a Hindu from Madras, his long hair tied into a knot, strides about giving orders to coolies who stream to and fro staggering beneath trunks and boxes. There are portmanteaus and creaking hampers; crates of bottled water; valises and bulging carryalls; enormous rolls of bedding; a rubber bath-tub and a queer-shaped hat-box; a folding-table, a cage with a noisy bird in it; a doll and a child's perambulator; polo-sticks, knapsacks, and guns.
>
> It is long past the scheduled hour of departure. Everybody else is long aboard. From the third-class cars Hindu faces lean out watching. As the last box is lifted to the back of a groaning coolie, again is heard a clatter, a rattle of wheels, and the officer's wife drives up. She walks across the platform swiftly, her long veil blowing out behind. An *ayah* follows, shrouded in white, with two children by the hand, who, in turn, are leading a toy elephant on wheels and a frisking puppy-dog. Then comes a burst of English voices, of barks and children's trebles, of yells from coolies as the servant pours coppers in their hands. The station-master looks inquiringly at the officer, who nods and steps into the car. The last door slams. The station-master waves his arms and blows his whistle. There is an answering toot from the engine, and, as the coolies

drop exhausted on the platform, the train begins to move.

The last stage of my journey was by night to Calcutta. I awoke in the morning in a country thick with mist through which the first rays of the sun were penetrating. Palms towered through the mist; there were forests of bamboo. Then came clearings and flooded rice-fields, where, already in the early light, water-buffaloes and naked, dark-skinned figures toiled.

The train rolled on. The mists melted rapidly. The sun was quickly growing hot. Signs of civilization began to show themselves—modern buildings, a factory, a well-paved highway. Lakhshman appeared and began to roll up my bedding. We were nearing Calcutta.

A DUTCHMAN'S CROWN

HANS WAGNER has begun his twenty-sixth year of major-league baseball. And he is not going along as an old-timer" to sit on the bench and tell the youngsters how to do it, either. Not Hans. He is still on the firing-line, and is to be a regular first baseman, shortstop, outfielder, or any other position that the Pirates need a good man to fill. For, altho Honus has a longer record of big-league ball to his credit than any other man who ever played the national game, he is still the base-hit spearer and twirler's nightmare he was ten years ago. He's forty-three years old, but, like the Irishman, he isn't sinsible of it. Wagner's career is reviewed by Bozeman Bulger in the New York *World* as follows:

> A few years ago we thought it wonderful when Cy Young started on his twenty-fourth year, but old Cy didn't finish. We also thought Matty was going to last forever, but his pitching years were limited to sixteen. This man Wagner now steps out on his twenty-sixth with the same spryness that characterized his playing ten years ago. He wins, pulled up!
>
> To repeat Wagner's record would be like calling attention to the fact that Christmas comes on December 25. Everybody knows it. Instead of trying to fix these figures in your head, just remember that he is the best hitter and the best infielder that the game has ever known and that will be sufficient. He led the league in hitting so often that it became a habit.
>
> Not only is Honus Wagner still enthusiastic about professional baseball, but he has never got over his inclination to step into a game played by small boys on a town lot. One day last summer, a crowd of kids were playing near Schenley Park, in Pittsburg, and for an hour they had Wagner playing with them. And he was just as eager to win among those little shavers as any man on the club. The name of this club, by the way, was the "Slugtown Yellow Jackets."
>
> For years the managers of the Pittsburg teams have had to watch Honus after every game to keep him from giving the extra balls to kids that he happened to pass on his way to the club-house. To sneak a baseball out of the little black bag and toss it to some kids is an irresistible impulse of the Flying Dutchman.
>
> The fans love Wagner because he loves

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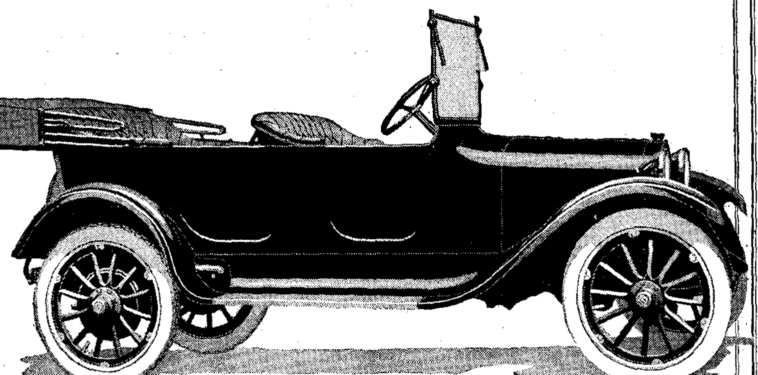

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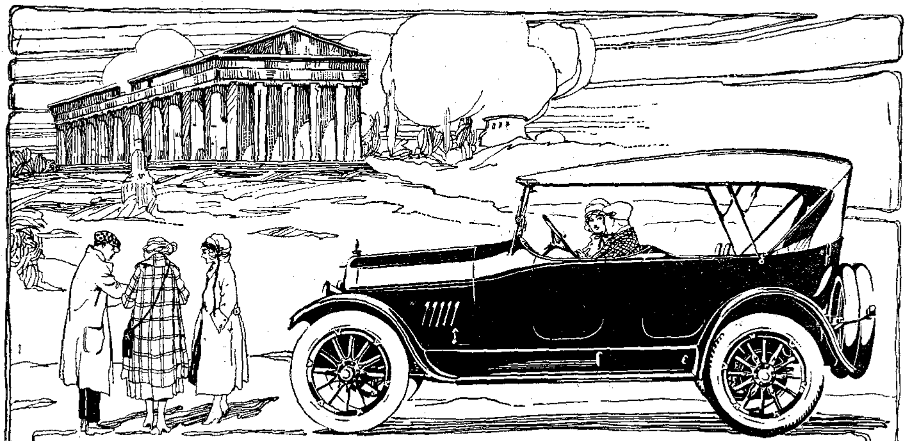

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baseball. In all his twenty-six years he has never broken into print for trying to hold up his team for a larger salary or for baiting an umpire. As the Kansas *Emporia Gazette* points out, Hans is as fine a sportsman as a ball-player.

Certainly the career of Hans Wagner is a great argument for clean living. Also it is another argument for the newly accepted theory that professional athletics and decency can go together. In this way, Hans Wagner has done as much to advance decency and clean living as a lecturer, a hygiene expert, or a college teacher.

Hans Wagner will be remembered when he has passed on as the foremost exponent of clean sport. He has played hard, but he has played clean. Wagner never has been "chased" by an umpire, and for his long service to American sport he is worthy of the gratitude of a sport-loving, red-blooded people.

HAVE YOU ONE OF THESE?

WE mean a Luncheon Thriller. It is not a new kind of dish, nor is it a variety of Coney Island amusement, yet it is coming to be a *sine qua non* in every smart European home. Aristocratic America, who must have everything that is to be had by Europe, will be having the Thrillers soon, too, if we are to credit an account of this new institution quoted from the London *Times* by the New York *Sun*. But all this does not tell just what the Thriller is. He is the logical successor to the Brazilian baron of a decade ago, of the African explorer of the early Victorian days, and of the Chinese trader of the Jacobean era. He is the man the hostess relies upon to entertain the guests with personal-observation tales of adventure and perils passed. And, of course, nowadays, he is taken for granted as a survivor of a battle or two of the Great War.

According to the account, he knows all about the war, for he generally has a Government position, whether that of secret messenger or merely something so prosy as a relief commissioner. We read:

"In London, and, I am very certain, in Berlin, in Paris, in Petrograd, and in Vienna also," says a writer in *The Times*, "a new figure has appeared in the social world, of great currency and vivacity there. One may call him the Luncheon Thriller. He is variously ranked and stationed, according to the society which he frequents, but his headquarters are the War Office and the Admiralty.

"He may be a general or a clerk, a politician or a censor, an *ex* something or other, or one of those highly unpermanent officials who seem to enjoy for a few days or weeks at a time almost the supreme direction of the war. But, whatever be his rank or station, he is always on duty between the hours of 1:30 and 3:00, and his headquarters are the luncheon-tables of his friends.

"He is a confirmed and epicurean free-fooder, and one of the few possibilities of minor social success open to hostesses at the moment is to annex a Thriller during his

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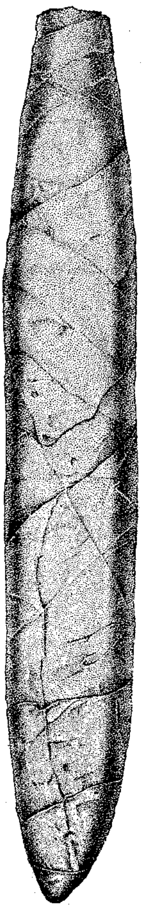

El Nelsor
Exact size
and shape

If you stepped into our factory in Philadelphia we'd be very glad to hand you one of these El Nelsor cigars.

After you had smoked it, courtesy would prompt you to tell us that you thought it was a very good cigar, and even though you didn't like it, we might be able to talk you into buying a box.

Which would be unfair to you.

But when we ask you to write for a box and invite you to smoke ten and return the remaining forty at our expense, with no charge for the ten smoked if you don't like them, we know that we are giving you a square deal. You must realize this.

The strongest thing we can say about this new cigar of ours—*El Nelsor*—is to tell you that it is just as good a cigar as our Shivers Panatela.

Just as good—but *different*.

Different in shape, in size and in flavor.

But not different in quality.

Just as much care is taken in the selection of the tobacco and in the character of the workmanship, and the same uniform high standard of excellence will always be maintained.

El Nelsor is hand-made of long, high quality Havana filler blended with Porto Rico and wrapped with a genuine Sumatra leaf. This is a very happy combination of tobaccos. It produces an even burning cigar with a pleasant flavor and that delicate bouquet which adds so much to the enjoyment of a cigar.

Now, draw up your letterhead and write us your request for a box.

You probably know our selling method—it's been running now for fifteen years—but just to refresh your memory,

Our Offer

Upon request we will send fifty El Nelsor Cigars, on approval, to a reader of the Literary Digest, express prepaid. He may smoke ten cigars and return the remaining forty at our expense and no charge for the ten smoked if he is not satisfied with them; if he is pleased and keeps them, he agrees to remit the price $2.50, within ten days.

You know that such a method of selling merchandise would ruin any business unless the goods actually proved themselves satisfactory—more than satisfactory, in fact—no man will continue to order our cigars unless he feels that they are a *better bargain* than he could obtain at a retail cigar store.

The fact that our enormous business has been built up entirely by such methods, proves that our cigars are more than satisfactory.

We manufacture every cigar that we sell in a clean, sanitary factory and we sell direct to the smoker. All the intermediate profits, which are included in the price you pay for cigars at the retail store, are eliminated, with the result that we can and do give you ten-cent or 3 for a quarter quality for five cents.

If *you* don't think we do—send the cigars back.

And, if you would like to know more about our business and the other cigars we make and sell on the same plan, write for our booklet. All our cigars are illustrated in actual size, shape and color—including our brand of clear Havana cigars, the El Rolinzo.

And in ordering please use your business stationery or give reference and state whether you prefer mild, medium or strong cigars.

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Put up in Sanitary Glass Stopper Bottles. If your grocor cannot supply you, we will send prepaid bottle for 35c in stamps or coin.

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The bran is so hidden that people forget it. It is in flake form, which is doubly efficient.

So they get Nature's laxative in a form they all enjoy. They get all its pleasing effects.

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A breakfast dainty whose flavory flakes hide 25 per cent unground bran.

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Both sold in packages only.
(1524)

few weeks of heyday and collect at table a few select people to hear things 'at first hand.' The Thriller is not only particular about his food, but about his audience. He prefers it to be feminine, as being more easily thrilled and less likely to ask awkward questions. He insists that a due proportion of it shall be beautiful.

"You may meet him anywhere between Pimlico and Tyburnia. He prefers to go not further south than Belgrave Square or north of Upper Brook Street. A certain importance of setting is demanded, and this can best be secured in the establishment of a friendly resident neutral—say American—of whom patriotism has not demanded that she should dispense with those outward trappings of luxury that so greatly facilitate the gathering together of two or three in these busy and hard-driven times.

"The Thriller is always a little late, and his hostess has time to prepare the ground. 'So and so from the War Office, you know; I just asked very few so that he can speak in absolute confidence.' When all are assembled the Thriller arrives, serious, heavy-laden, but with an appearance of keeping up, of seeing disaster whole, but seeing it steadily. Hungry, too.

"'I suppose we must eat,' he sighs to his beautiful neighbor as one of the eligible young men in livery hands the *foie gras* and the butler fills his glass with Hochheimer. He talks for a time pointedly about the weather, or on personal matters; possibly in low tones to one of his neighbors, while the remainder make general conversation as best they can. It is not until the butler and the ineligibles have departed that he is able to speak at large, with a glance at the doors.

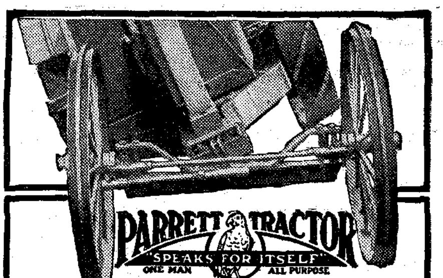
"'Now,' says the hostess, 'you can speak quite freely, General. Do tell us exactly what happened.'

"And, having lit his cigar, the Thriller tells them his thrills; how the fleet only has coal for a week; how all the sights of all the rifles are wrong; how this army has rifles but no ammunition, and this one ammunition but no rifles; how the true facts about Hill 2,000 were that our army had no boots and that the Germans ate all our rations for a week. There can be no doubt about all these things; they are cold facts, volleyed out amid the strawberries and peaches."

This is the Thriller's supreme hour, for there is an inarticulate pleasure in having so many hang upon the mere word of one's mouth. He is able, we are told, to flood them with facts, and carry them away with his own volubility and conviction. It is a distinct triumph for the hostess. Finally, we learn:

"The company disperses to its various duties. But where the Thriller goes (except that somebody drops him) or what he does is hidden from mere mortal cognizance.

"That, of course, is the case of the Thriller as pessimist. Sometimes you may meet him as optimist; and as such he has a broader, tho perhaps less exclusively select company. It is then that we hear, from some one who has had a letter from some one who has seen it, of the authentic funerals of the Crown Prince and the Kaiser; of the great chain across the



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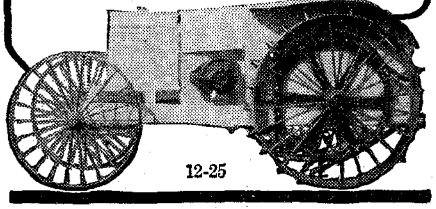

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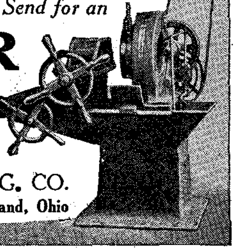

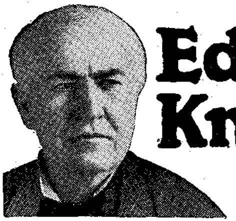

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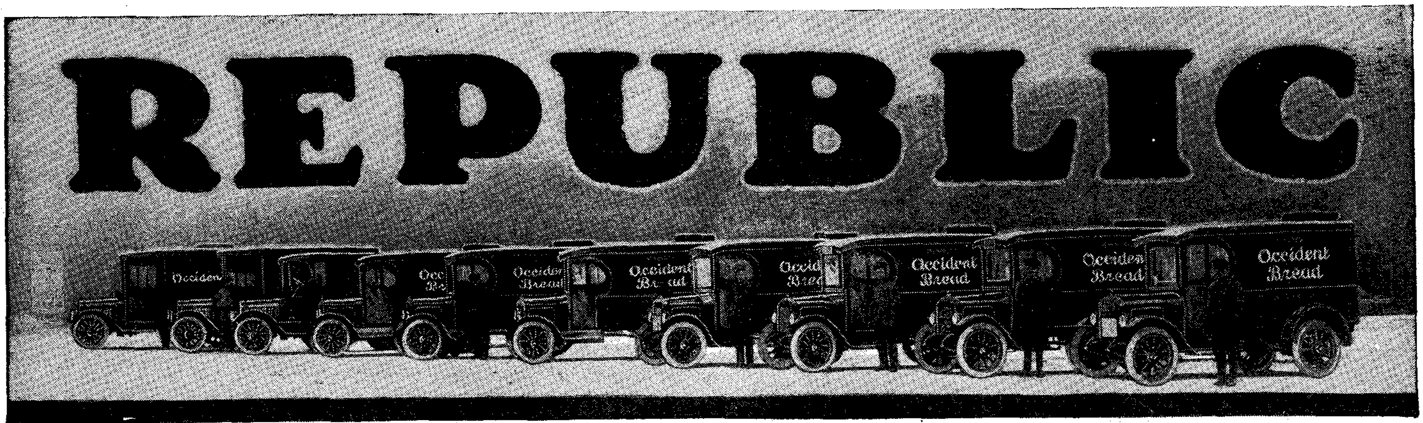

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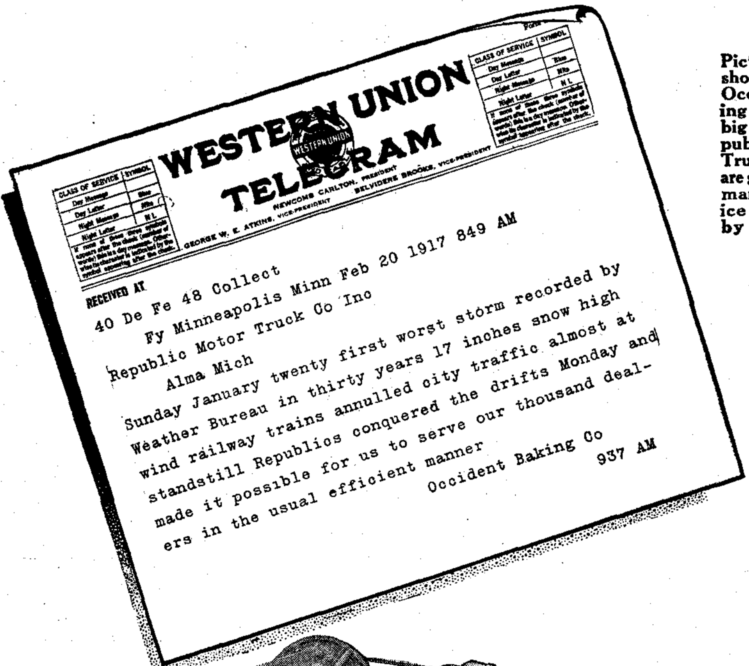

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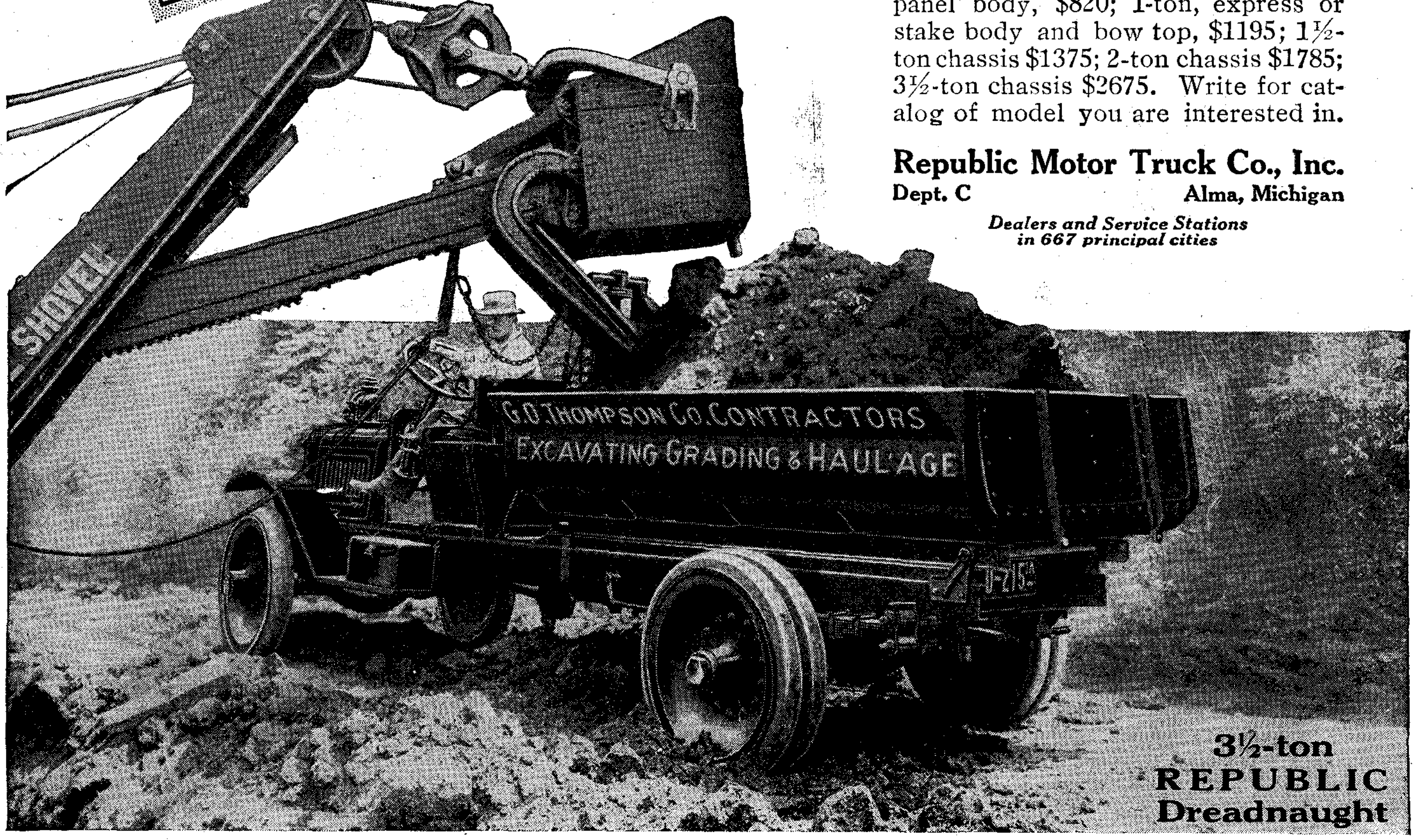

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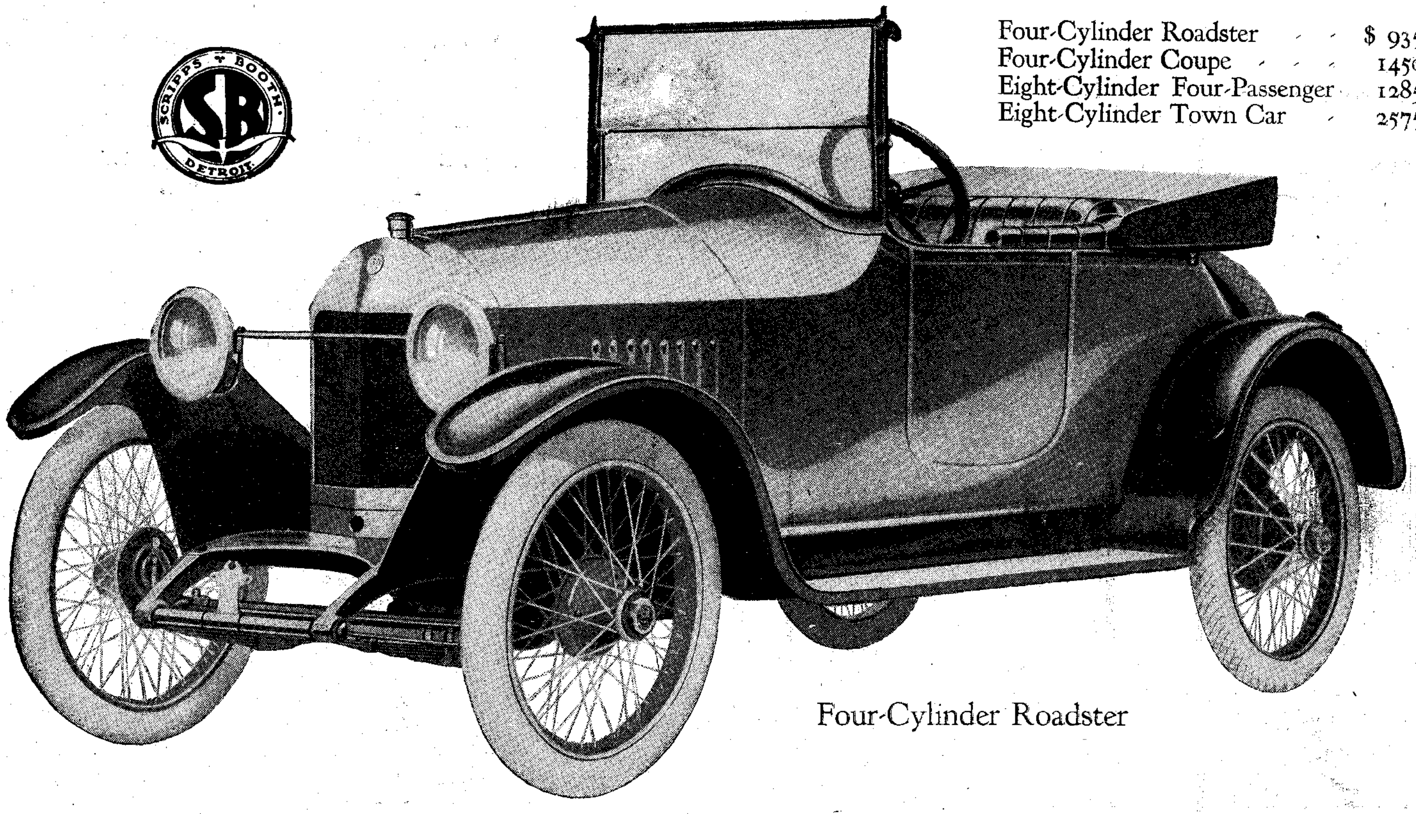

Four-Cylinder Roadster

Channel; of starving Berlin, and potatoes sent by the pound by parcel post to the American Embassy there; all of those vast and imposing sums in subtraction, with a most handsome allowance for all possible margin of error, which reduce the Germany Army to a handful of shaking graybeards and the Austrian Army to a minus quantity of some millions.

"It is then we meet in the very flesh some one who has just seen a commander-in-chief or Cabinet Minister 'smiling all over his face; says everything is going perfectly; every one as cheery as can be.' It is then that we hear of the German front-line trenches being filled by men with wooden legs and plaster arms; indeed, I should not be surprized to learn that the German Army has all been killed and that the trenches are filled with dead men or stuffed figures.

"And, according as our natures and digestions incline, we are imprest by the optimist or pessimist Thriller, and willingly forget that facts are facts and have nothing to do with optimism or pessimism, and are not in themselves affected by the angle at which we regard them."

THE OLD "OPERY-HOUSE" PASSES

THIRTY years ago, there was not a town in America, capable of supporting a population of three thousand, which did not also have an amusement-hall of some sort for giving plays or concerts. And of the 986,654 odd halls of such caliber scattered between Portland, Me., and Portland, Ore., no less than 986,653 of them were probably known as the "Grand Opera-House." It seems, says a writer in the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, a curious comment on the scarcity of opera in America that all these buildings should have had such high-sounding names and be apparently dedicated to the very Muse which shunned the entire land. For, save in one or two of the coast cities, opera in America was unknown. The account proceeds:

It is unlikely that grand opera, as we commonly understand the term, was ever heard within the walls of the majority of the opera-houses throughout the country, yet the people who built these halls considered them too fine to be called by any but an imposing name, and "Grand Opera House" was naturally the highest reach of their imagination. That the name was shortened to, or degenerated into, "Opery House" was but a matter of course in some towns. The place was never referred to, however, as the "Grand Uproar House," a name that latter-day wags have invented to describe the old opera-houses which are making way for "Palace Theaters," where motion-pictures, three times a week, have supplanted the uncertain one-night stands of traveling theatrical companies.

In my day I have known three opera-houses in three distinct country places. My memory is rather hazy concerning the first one, which was not really in a country town, but rather in an old and very pretty suburb of an Eastern city. This opera-house was, after all, not much more than a good-size hall on the second floor of a brick block. It is particularly associated in my mind with the earliest safe-and-sane

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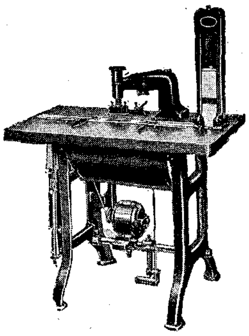

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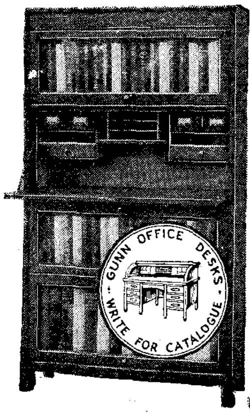

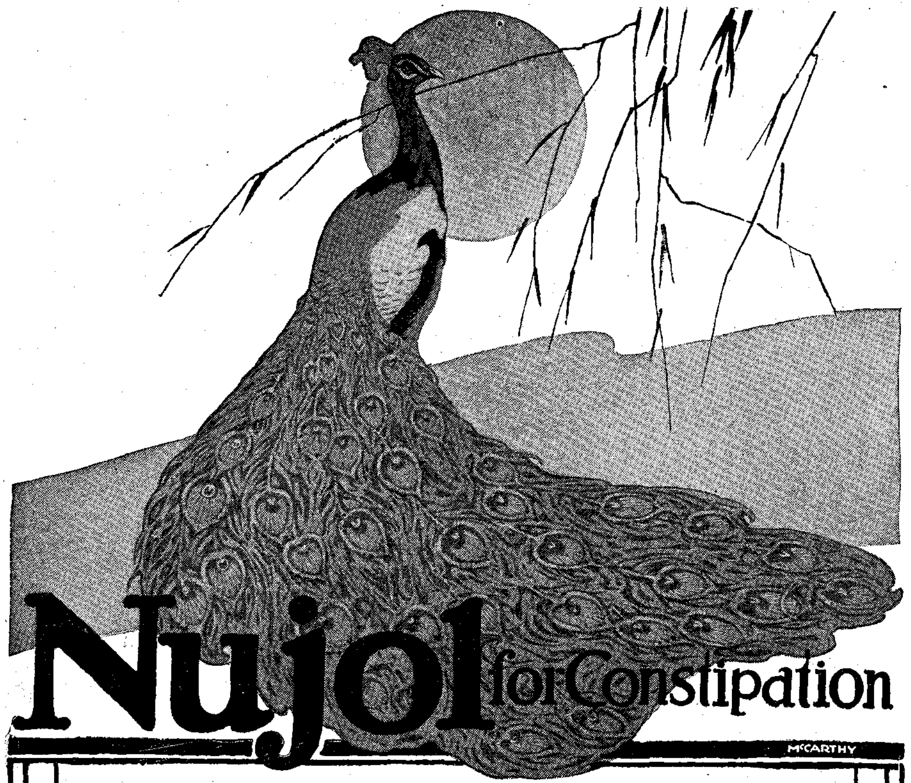

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> Fourth of July that I can remember, and that may have been the earliest on record.
>
> Just before the city schools closed for the summer, about a week before the Fourth, there were distributed among the pupils tickets which would admit them to halls situated in various sections of the city and suburbs, where good entertainments were provided for the children's pleasure. These entertainments were held at stated intervals on Independence Day, so that children who missed the first performance had opportunities to go later.
>
> At these "shows" there were usually magicians, who delighted the children with tricks, and ventriloquists, who puzzled them; and, of course, there was always music of some kind. I remember to this day a man whom I heard sing at one of these Fourth-of-July entertainments in that particular opera-house. The chorus of his song stated that his name was "Woolly," and that it was spelled "W," double "o," double "l," "y."

The second of these palaces of amusement appears to have been in a small New England town, one of the typical places with green streets lined with elms and fringed with little white wooden houses of the primmest kind. Says the author, describing the town further:

> It was, and is, the seat of a large and well-known academy for boys, and from September until July the students thought they owned the town, and brought into it all the life it ever knew. There were no dormitories in the days that I remember, and the boys boarded "around the town," the people with whom they lived being more or less responsible for them to the school authorities.
>
> The opera-house in this town supplanted an old hall, and the new building was made as much up to-date as possible in order to influence traveling theatrical companies to place "Eton" upon their list of one-night stands. The architecture of this opera-house was along the lines of the then popular Queen Anne style, and the private boxes resembled bay windows. They were, however, large and convenient, a fact which the students were not long in discovering. Instead of buying separate seats for any performance the boys found that by clubbing together and buying all the boxes they could get admission for less money. The first comers took the chairs in the boxes, and as soon as these were filled the others sat along the plush railings of the boxes, with their feet hanging over.
>
> After a few experiences of this kind, however, the managers naturally objected, refusing to admit any one to a box after the seats in it were filled. In retaliation the boys boycotted the opera-house, and, until the boxes were either changed or removed (I have forgotten just what was done), the audiences were comparatively small and far less enthusiastic than before.
>
> It was at the Grand Opera House in "Eton" that I saw a play in which Napoleon was supposed to be a character. His white satin small-clothes and blue coat, as well as Josephine's trailing velvet robes, edged with near ermine, were in sad need of pressing. They showed the wrinkles which come not with age but with too frequent packing and unpacking, and these rather detracted from the dignity of royalty. If electric flat-irons had only been common in those days, how much more royal an

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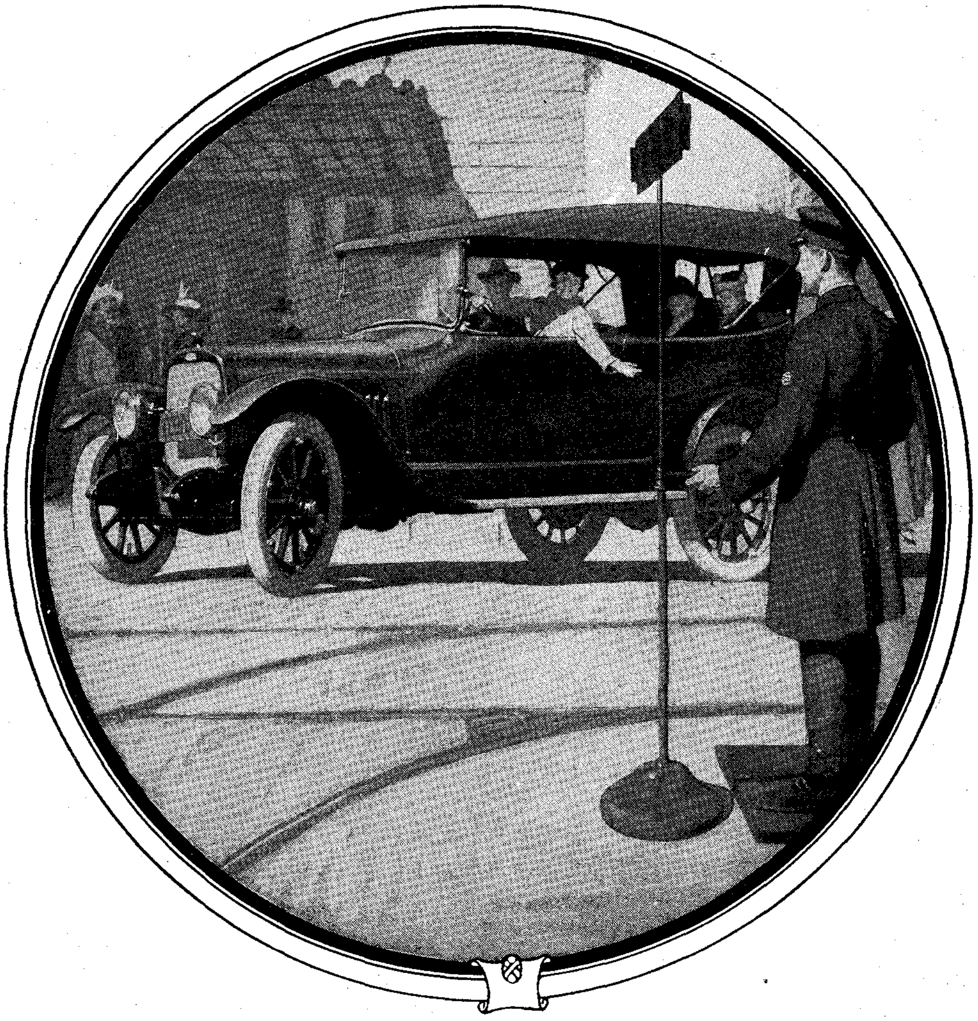

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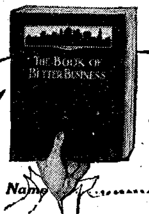

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appearance Napoleon and Josephine might have presented!

The next opera-house with which I became familiar has not been out of existence very long. It "passed" in flames, but fortunately when the auditorium was vacant. It had been given over to motion-pictures for some time, and as the entrance was up a long and winding stairway it was really a blessing, in the opinion of many in the community, that the fire took place. Nearly everybody in the town turned out to see the opera-house go, and some were disappointed that, owing to the arrival of a motor water-tower, it did not go entirely after all. However, it did not become an opera-house again, altho, so strong is the association of ideas, the stores which occupy the lower part of the remodeled building are spoken of to-day as being in the Opera-House block.

In the old days everything that went on was held in the opera-house, and altho we now have a pretty hall for more exclusive entertainments and a fire-proof, one-story motion-picture theater—not an opera-house—there are times when we think sentimentally of the good old days of the opera-house period. In our more sober moments, however, we give thanks that our opera-house passed as it did and that no disaster ever occurred in a place so well fitted for one.

Our regrets for the passing of the country opera-houses are, I presume, mostly based upon sentiment. The more safely constructed motion-picture theaters represent a new era. Our children and their children never will know the thrills we felt upon going for the first time to a real "opery-house." As is said in the clipping which I have before me, "Little Willie is never the same little Willie once he has donned his first pair of knickerbockers."

JOHN BULL'S SURNAMES

THE man who signed his name in a hotel register as John Phtholonyrrh, and said it was pronounced "Turner," was perhaps an Englishman. The "phth," he said, was sounded as in "phthisis"; the "olo" as in "colonel" and the "nyrrh" as in "myrrh." In no part of the world are the sound and the spelling so at variance. In other lands they may seem baffling enough, but at least they go hand in hand, as twin children should; in Great Britain there is often a deadly family feud between them.

It is related of an American student cycling through England that he stopt a workman on the road and asked the way to Beaulieu, which he pronounced Bo-lyuh. The workman had never heard of the place, but later, when it was spelled out to him, replied with sudden illumination, "Oh, you mean Bew-ley!" British spelling was at fault.

A writer in the Philadelphia *Ledger* recently recapitulated a few of the more flagrant examples of British mispronunciation. He brought out some startling examples, the very existence of which moved him to say:

Andrew Lang once said that should a cultured Englishman want to realize how

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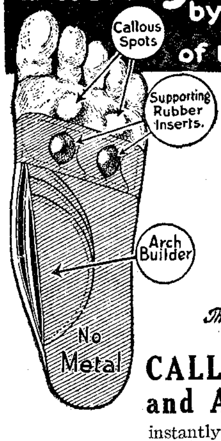

MOST foot troubles are caused by one or more bones getting out of place. Pains in the feet, legs, thighs and even back are generally due to fallen arches. Callouses on the sole are caused by pressure from one or more metatarsal bones.

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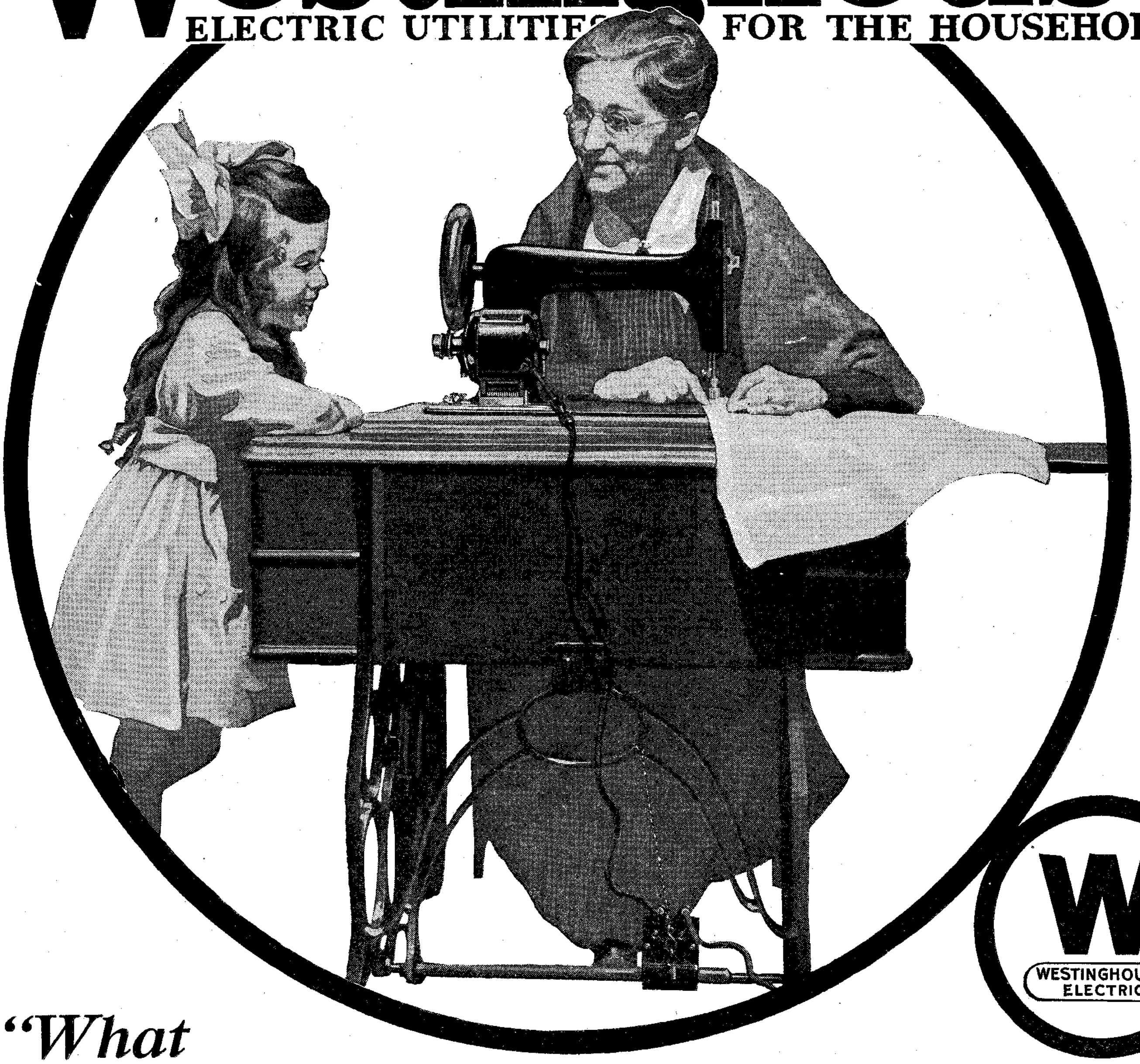

W
WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC

"What Makes It Go, Grandma?"

Swiftly moves the needle, leaving a straight unbroken trail of stitches, while Grandma sits at ease, with nothing to do but guide its course.

What makes the machine go? A simple little device, the Westinghouse Sew-Motor, that changes any ordinary sewing machine into an electric machine.

How different from the old-fashioned way of sewing! No treadle to work up and down till one's legs are stiff and one's back aches. No more fatiguing toil to make the doctor say "You'll have to stop running a sewing-machine."

The Westinghouse Sew-Motor has brought a new joy into Grandma's life, just as it will into the lives of thousands of other women, old and young. To many it means that they can again enjoy the pleasure and economy of doing their own sewing. To many others it means relief from the tax on health and strength they have been paying for running a machine.

The Sew-Motor is the latest Westinghouse appliance to be added to the list of household lamp-socket utilities, such as the electric iron and the vacuum-cleaner.

It has a number of distinct Westinghouse advantages. A few are mentioned here:

It never has to be removed from the machine, as any modern machine can be closed with it attached.

It permits sitting in a natural position at the machine. To regulate the speed the foot rests on the treadle, not the controller.

It runs *at any speed* from 1 to 1000 stitches per minute.

It has belt-drive—not friction drive—insuring steady, quiet operation. With belt-drive there are no parts to slip or wear out.

Sold by electrical dealers, light and power companies, department and hardware stores. Price $15. It must be a Westinghouse or it isn't a Sew-Motor. If your dealer can't supply you, write us.

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ELECTRIC & MANUFACTURING CO.
East Pittsburgh, Pa.

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The beauty of stucco is greatly enhanced by using richly colored gravel, sand, or marble or granite screenings with Atlas-White Cement in the finish coat. This makes possible color tones and effects that are warm, variegated and individual.

Some of these color effects are described and illustrated in actual color in a book of information for home builders. A copy will be sent on request—use the coupon below. Also inquire of your architect about color stucco for your home.

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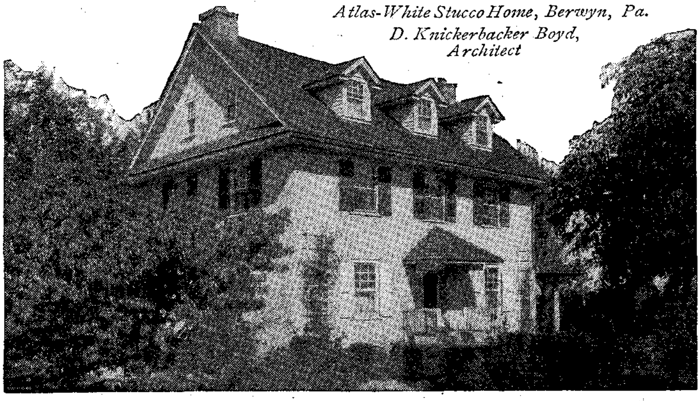

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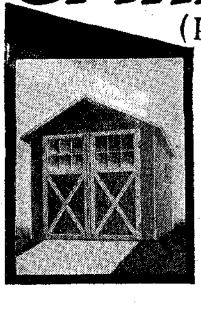

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ignorant he really was, he should attempt to pronounce a selected list of, say, a hundred English proper names. Lang was of the opinion that should the Englishman succeed in pronouncing correctly a score of such names he was "entitled to pat himself on the back."

It is not by any means every man who knows that Leveson-Gower is properly pronounced Looson-Gore; that a famous general is called by his friends Bay-den Pole; that another popular soldier is rightly addrest as Pool Carey, or that Lord Knollys, the King's private secretary, is known as Noles.

Who, without special enlightenment, would pronounce Dalzell, Dee-ell; Claverhouse, Clayverse, or Gilzean, Gileen, altho he would certainly convict himself, in British eyes, of ignorance if he failed to do so?

Why, it may reasonably be asked, should Home be changed into Hume and Hotham into Hutham, and why should Jervis become Jarvis? Keighley is pronounced Keely by all except the good people who live in that Yorkshire town, and they call it Keethly, while Keightly is, to those who know, Keetly. Ruthven, for some obscure reason, is metamorphosed into Rivven.

Scrymgeour, that good old Scottish name, comes as Scrimjer from British lips, and Tyrwhitt is given as Tir-rit to rime with spirit. Menzies is not what it seems in print—it is Minges, or Meenyes; Meux degenerates into Mewes, while Lord Wemyss would not know he was addrest unless you pronounced his title Weems. Mr. Yerburgh answers to the name of Yarborough.

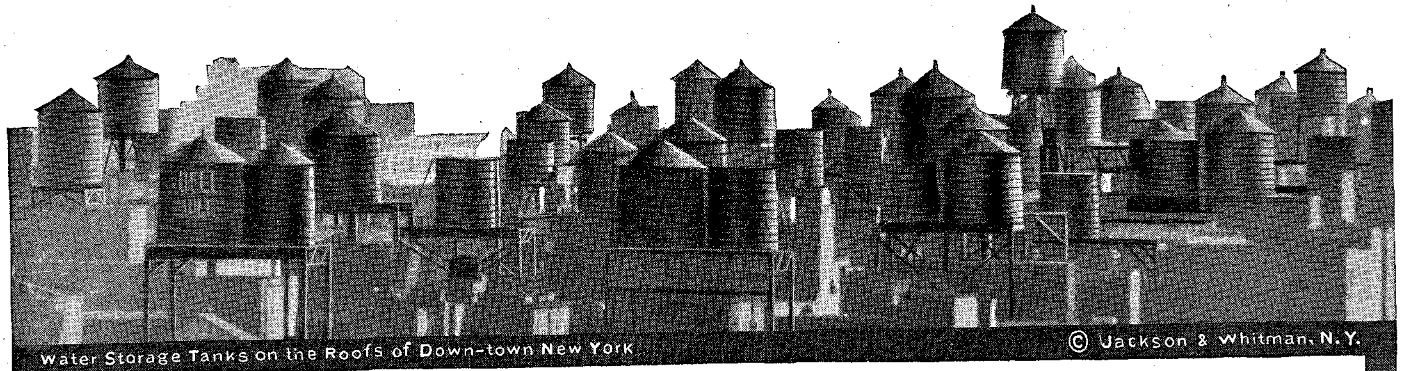
Lord Coke is addrest as Cook; Mr. Featherstonhaugh as Festunhaw. Also, it must be added, the knowing Englishman must never fail to pronounce Foljambe as Fool-jam, Dillwyn as Dillon, Belvoir as Beever, and Bertie as Barty.

From all of which it will be observed that our British cousins evince curious and contradictory ideas with reference to proper names.

A DIFFERENT SORT OF GAMING

THERE are more ways of arranging games of chance than there are laws to cope with them. Yet every now and then we learn of a new way by which man succeeds in winning another's money, or—which is, it would seem, more usual, losing his own. The latest addition to the list is fish-fighting. Never heard of fish-fighting? Well, you have heard of bull-fights, and bear-fights, and cock-fights—this is merely a different twist to the game where it is fish that do the combative part. So says an author in *Every Week*, and he places the *locale* of this enticing sport in Siam. It is said to be the national sport of that far-away country, and the Siamese find it just as attractive as the West-Indians find cock-fighting. We are told:

> The men of that country will stake on fish-fights not only all the money they have, but even their wives and children.
>
> It is no uncommon thing, in Siam, to see a man slinking along the street with a peculiar bulge distending some part of his clothing. The bulge represents a small glass bowl of water containing a fighting-fish which the owner is anxious to match



Water Storage Tanks on the Roofs of Down-town New York © Jackson & Whitman, N.Y.

Where Long Time Service Is Desired Armco Iron Proves Its Economy

Architects and contractors who plan for lasting efficiency, and owners who seek greatest safety for their investment, specify Armco (American Ingot) Iron for Water Storage Tanks. The ease of construction and the long, low-cost service of Armco Iron Tanks are in strong contrast with the repairs and replacements that must be made constantly in inferior installations. Armco Iron is the most economical tank material.

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Armco Iron Tanks are made by S. F. Bowser & Co., Inc., Fort Wayne, Ind.; The Heil Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; The Leader Iron Works, Decatur, Ill. Write to them for catalogs and prices.

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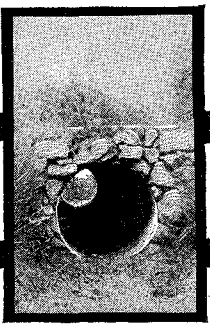

Armco Iron Corrugated Culvert in Yosemite Park—installed 1909—excellent condition today.

A great improvement in rural and suburban sanitation is made possible by the Kaustine Waterless Toilets, manufactured by the Kaustine Co., Buffalo, N. Y. For all regions unprovided with sewer lines, they constitute a satisfactory solution of a vexatious problem. The tanks are of heavy-gage Armco Iron.

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It's mighty lucky we'd taken along our Easyon Chains

"On or Off in a Moment—
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"We ran into a heavy rain way out on a country road. Before we knew it, we were stuck hub-deep in heavy clay. I thought we were in for it, until Jack happened to think of his *Easyon Chains.*"

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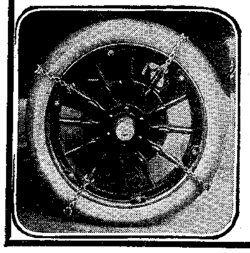
All motorists find *Easyon's* more convenient than old-fashioned circumference chains. And they like their smooth-riding qualities. They can't mar paint of spokes or rims.



Made in 3 sizes
- Size 3½ fits 3 in. or 3½ in. tires, each $3
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Easyon Chains are also made for solid tires.
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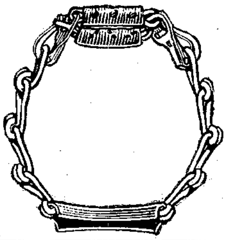

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It is spoken to-day by more people in the United States than any other foreign language, and every American, both for educational and commercial reasons, should be familiar with it. Whether you are a teacher, a business or professional man, or engaged in trade of any sort, the knowledge of German will largely increase your opportunities and put many dollars into your pocket. When the war is over Germany and Austria will undoubtedly develop an enormous trade with this country and the man who can speak German will then be at a premium. **You can soon become fluent—a little spare time daily makes you so—The Rosenthal Common-Sense Method of Practical Linguistry** will teach you to read, write, and speak German readily if you will devote *ten minutes* of your leisure time each day to this wonderful system which teaches you in the way a child learns to speak, by nature's method. Write NOW for free booklet, "Revolution in the Study and Teaching of Foreign Languages."

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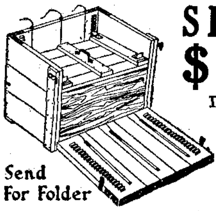

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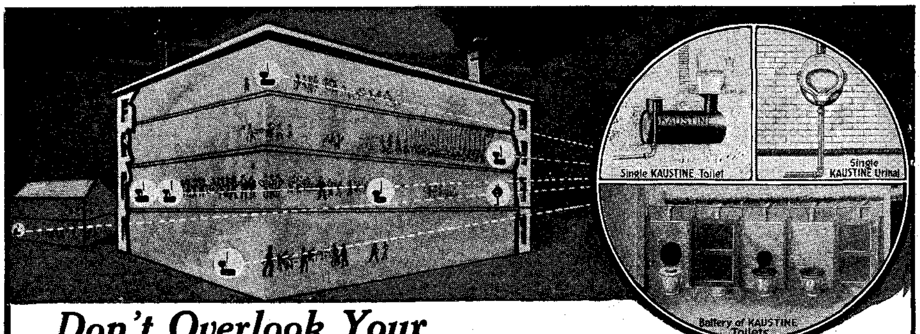

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Don't waste your employes' time—sap their energy and decrease their efficiency by not supplying proper and modern toilet facilities.

Your profits depend upon your workmen, and attention to their sanitation needs will pay you big dividends on any investment you may make.

Outhouses are unsanitary. They ofttimes are the cause of the spreading of diseases. They promote loitering They create discontent.

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A Kaustine Toilet is complete in itself. Sewage is carried down through drop tube (see illustration above) into a special Armco tank, where complete chemical disintegration, sterilization and disinfection take place. There is nothing complicated about it, nothing to get out of order, and, what is more, it costs less to install and maintain than a water closet.

Investigate this modern system. Leading State Health, Labor and Industrial Departments endorse it. Many big business institutions have adopted it.

Write us for literature. Our engineers are at your service in designing installation

KAUSTINE CO., Inc., Dept. 1149, Buffalo, N. Y. Also C. P. R. Bldg., Toronto, Can. Also Box 313, Oakland, Cal.

against somebody's else's finny champion. The reason for the concealment is that fish-fighting is a Government gambling monopoly in Siam. Licenses to exhibit fish-fights are sold, bringing a considerable annual revenue to the coffers of the King. The unlicensed fish-fight is like a cock-fight in the United States: the managers and spectators are liable to be arrested and jailed.

Just as cocks are bred for fighting, so are these fishes in Siam, where a special race of game fighting-fish has been developed. They are so tiny that they are commonly kept in tumblers of water, and fed with mosquito-wrigglers and other aquatic insects.

Despite their small size, no living creatures are more fiercely pugnacious. It is the males that do the fighting, always in the manner of the *duello.* The object sought by each of the combatants is to maim and mutilate its adversary. They go at each other in rough-and-tumble fashion, like two roosters, trying, with their strong jaws and sharp teeth, to inflict disabling injuries by biting off fins.

The fins and tails of these fighting-fish are huge relatively to the size of the little creatures. In the breeding-season the males enhance their brilliant markings with a lustrous olive-green hue, overlaid by fleeting prismatic color-flashes, which seem to be controlled by the fish, the tail and fins outlined in brilliant red and yellow.

If this seems an odd accomplishment for a fish, consider, then, this one. These fighting-fish differ from the ordinary species in that they do not depend for air, as others do, on the oxygen in the water liberated by plants or held with the liquid in microscopic quantities. They breathe air quite as land-animals and frogs do. And the account adds:

> Hence they will thrive and reproduce their species under conditions that for other fish would be impossible. No other kind of fish is so easy to breed in captivity.
>
> These Siamese fighting-fish have been bred for centuries in small glass bowls and other such receptacles, being fed with earthworms and chopped raw meat when house-flies, mosquito larvæ, or other insects were scarce. It is necessary, however, to separate the female from the male, except in the breeding-season, because the latter will attack even his mate when offspring are not in prospect.
>
> Most interesting of all, perhaps, is the nest-building habit of this finny species. It makes a veritable fairy nest of air-bubbles, which, extruded from the mouth of the male, are coated with a gelatinous matter that gives them permanency, like soap-bubbles blown from a prepared fluid. The female lays her eggs in the mass of bubbles thus prepared, and her mate guards them until they hatch. Indeed, after they are hatched, he will not allow her to approach the young until they are big enough to take care of themselves.

Too Restricted.—"You have sworn to tell nothing but the truth."

"Nothing but the truth, your honor?"

"Precisely."

"Then, judge, with that limitation upon me, I might as well warn you that I'm not going to have much to say."—*Detroit Free Press.*

$1150 F. o. b. Racine

Mitchell Junior—a 40-h.p. Six
120-inch Wheelbase

Mitchell
SIXES

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7-Passenger—48 Horsepower
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Hundreds of Them—Due to John W. Bate

Please go see the Mitchell extras. See what they add to a car. They are all paid for by factory savings.

31 Extra Features
24% Added Luxury
100% Over-Strength

These things cost us millions of dollars. But we save those millions by factory efficiency, developed by John W. Bate.

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It means oversize parts. It means a wealth of Chrome-Vanadium steel. Over 440 parts are made of toughened steel. Gear teeth are tested for 50,000 pounds. It means cantilever springs so made that not one has ever broken.

It means safety, low upkeep, endurance, and a lifetime car.

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There are 31 features in the Mitchell most of which all other cars omit. Beauty and luxury are increased to the limit. This year we add 24 per cent to the cost of finish, upholstery and trimming. That is paid for by savings in our new body plant.

See these unique attractions. John W. Bate, the efficiency expert, has worked many years to attain them. He built and equipped this entire plant to build this one type economically. The result is a value far beyond what other fine cars offer.

TWO SIZES

Mitchell—a roomy, 7-passenger Six, with 127-inch wheelbase. A high-speed, economical, 48-horsepower motor. Disappearing extra seats and 31 extra features included.

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Also all styles of enclosed and convertible bodies. Also demountable tops.

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In the Mitchell Junior we now offer a smaller Six. It is about the same as the 7-passenger Mitchell, but reduced to a large 5-passenger size. Your Mitchell dealer now exhibits both sizes, and with all the latest features.

The word efficiency may sound trite to you. But you will be amazed to see what it means when applied to motor cars. It is winning tens of thousands to this Bate-built car.

MITCHELL MOTORS COMPANY, Inc.
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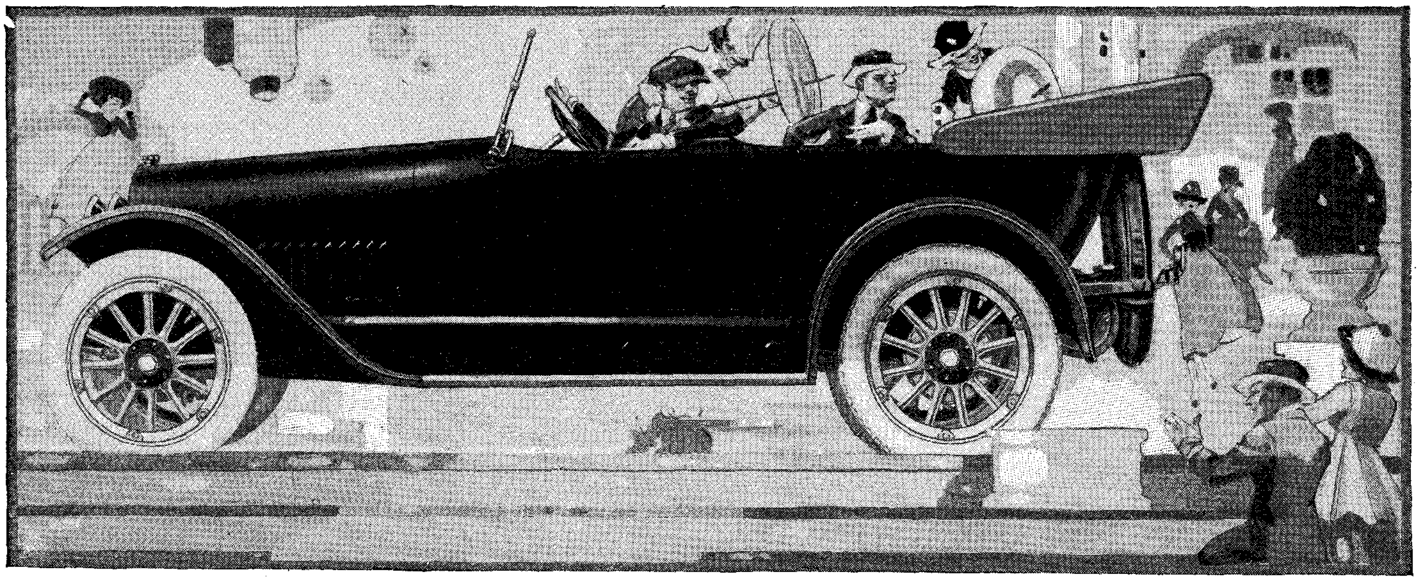

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Every bulb big, solid and healthy. True to name. Sure in bloom promise.

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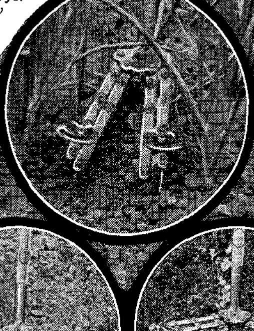
PULL-EASY
TRADE MARK

Adjustable Garden Cultivator

Instantly adjusted from 7 to 18 inches so you can cultivate the full width of any row, right up close to the plants without injuring them. Extended fully, can be used as a rake, if desired. Middle tooth can be removed and two rows worked at once.

Most dealers sell the Pull-Easy. If your dealer hasn't it, write his name and your own on the margin of this ad, tear out and mail to us with $1.25 and you will promptly receive your Pull-Easy by Parcel Post prepaid. Literature on request.



Adjusted for narrow rows.

Full 18 inch width

Middle tooth out, working two rows at once

The Pull-Easy Manufacturing Co.
222 Barstow Street, Waukesha, Wisconsin

THE SPICE OF LIFE

She Had 'Em.—Student—"What are *your terms for students?*"

Landlady—"Dead beats and bums."—*Brunonian.*

Located.—Guy—"Do you know Lincoln's Gettysburg address?"

Jane—"I thought he lived at the White House."—*Ohio Sun-Dial.*

Agreed.—The "Swanky" One—"I'm smoking a terrible lot of cigars lately."

The Other (with conviction)—"You're right, if that's one of them!"—*Tit-Bits.*

Wed and Won.—Wunce—"He lost all he had in Wall Street, but later he married a widow with three million dollars."

Twyce—"I see. Lost on the stocks but won on the bonds."—*The Lamb.*

Caution.—Aspiring Author—"Candidly, now what do you think of my new story?"

The Critic—"Please don't ask me. You are so much bigger and stronger than I am."—*Puck.*

The Reason.—Shop-walker—"Do you realize that you were four hours selling those two women a yard of ribbon?"

Saleswoman—"I know, sir. But just as they got to the counter they discovered that they each had a baby just learning to talk."—*New York Times.*

Trial Size.—A six-weeks-old calf was nibbling at the grass in the yard, and was viewed in silence for some minutes by the city girl.

"Tell me," she said, turning impulsively to her hostess, "does it really pay you to keep a cow as small as that?"—*Harper's.*

A Long Drought.—A Western Congressman, in discussing the droughts that sometimes afflict his State, tells this story:

"One day some one asked an old farmer, 'How would you like to see it rain?'

"'I don't care about it myself,' said the old man, 'but I've got a boy six years old who would like to see it rain.'"—*Harper's Magazine.*

Unlucky Answer.—Her husband had just come home and had his first meeting with the new nurse, who was remarkably pretty.

"She is sensible and scientific, too," urged the fond mother, "and says she will allow no one to kiss baby while she is near."

"No one would want to," replied the husband, "while she is near."

And the nurse was discharged.—*Tit-Bits.*

The Usual Program.—*Punch* once had a scene in which a district visitor is shown entering the cottage of a poor woman. The visitor is evidently new to the business and somewhat embarrassed. The cottager says to her: "I'm quite well, thank yer, miss; but I ain't seed you afore. Y're fresh at it, ain't yer, miss?"

"I have never visited you before, Mrs. Johnson."

The woman dusts a chair. "Well," she says, "yer sits down here, an' yer reads me a short Psalm, yer gives me a shillin', and then yer goes!"—*Punch.*

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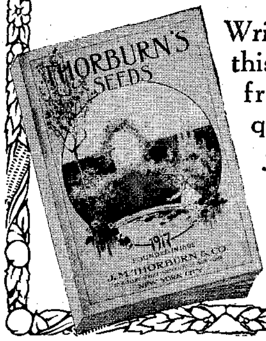

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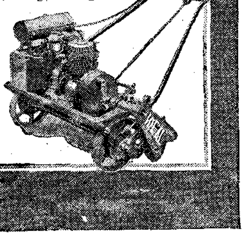


Rebuffed.—Mrs. Barton (to small daughter saying prayers)—"A little louder, dear. I can't hear."

Daughter—"Yes, but I'm not speaking to you."—*New York Times.*

Social Error.—"Mother, dear, what is economy?"

"Ethel, where on earth did you pick up that vulgar expression? Don't ever let me hear you use it again."—*Puck.*

A Sine Qua Non.—Mother—"Your father didn't take his cold bath this morning, did he?"

Johnny—"Nope. I heard him kicking because there wasn't any hot water."—*Life.*

"No Man's a Hero."—Professor—"The boys were so entranced this morning that they remained in my lecture all through the dinner-hour."

His Daughter—"Why didn't you wake them up?"—*Tiger.*

It Paid.—"Has your husband quit work?"

"Yes. He has figured it out that he can save more by staying home and running the furnace economically than he can earn by going down-town."—*Washington Star.*

Legitimate.—Churchwarden Brown—"Excuse me, Mr. Smith, but are you aware that you put a false half-crown in the contribution-plate this morning?"

Mr. Smith—"Yes; I owe the heathen a grudge for eating a missionary uncle."—*Glasgow Record.*

Esthetic.—Two fair munition-workers were discussing their personal affairs.

"Got a chap yet, Liz?" inquired one.

"Yes; and he's a regular toff. He's manager at—."

"You don't say so! Why, they tell me he's real refined."

"Rather! Why, he took me to a restaurant last week, and when we had coffee he poured it into a saucer to cool it, but he didn't blow it like common people would—he fanned it with his hat!"—*Tit-Bits.*

Knew His Business.—Mrs. Smith hired a Chinese servant, and tried to teach him how to receive calling-cards. She let herself out the front door, and when the new servant answered her ring she gave him her card.

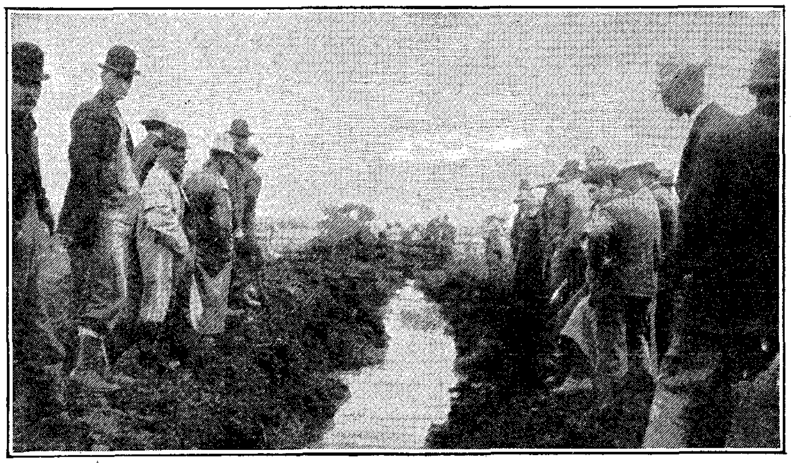
The next day two ladies came to visit Mrs. Smith. When they presented their cards, the alert Chinaman hastily compared them with Mrs. Smith's card, and remarked as he closed the door:

"Tickets no good; you can't come in."—*Los Angeles Times.*

Her Answer.—The pretty girl of the party was bantering the genial bachelor on his reasons for remaining single.

"No-o-o, I never was exactly disappointed in love," he meditated. "I was more what you might call discouraged. You see, when I was very young I became very much enamored of a young lady of my acquaintance; I was mortally afraid to tell her of my feeling, but at last I screwed up my courage to the proposing point. I said, 'Let's get married.'

"And she said, 'Good Lord! Who'd have us!'"—*Everybody's.*



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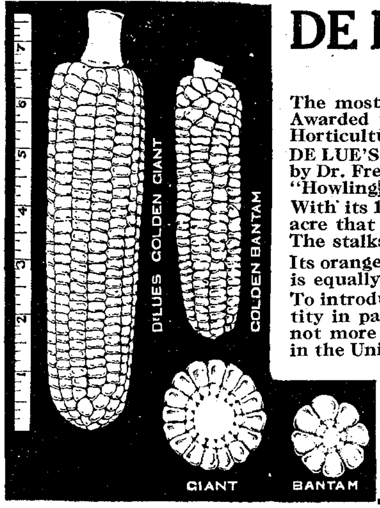

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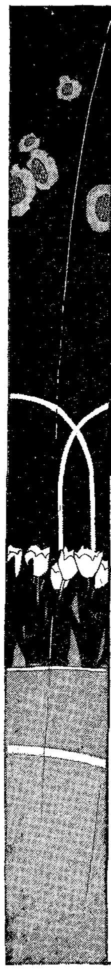

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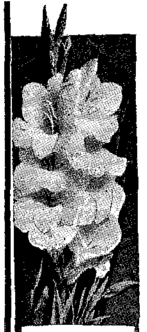

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CURRENT EVENTS

THE EUROPEAN WAR

WESTERN FRONT

March 8.—Paris announces that a vigorous *counter-attack* recovered the trenches in the Champaigne sector which were taken by the Crown Prince on February 15.

March 9.—The Italians on the Carso repulse attacks by the Austrians, announces the Italian War-Office.

The Germans make a counter-attack against the trenches on the Champaigne front which were retaken by the French yesterday. The attack is repulsed, says London.

March 10.—There is hard fighting on the Verdun front, without gain by either side.

British troops resume their advance on the Ancre and the town of Irles is stormed and captured, London announces. Nearly three miles of trenches are captured.

March 12.—French troops complete their success in Champaigne by the capture of Hill 185, which dominates the positions in this sector. Germany disputes this claim.

March 13.—British troops make another successful drive on the Ancre front, reports London. The Germans are driven back for a mile on a front of three and a half miles, and the crest of the ridge west of Bapaume is won. The village of Grevillers and the fortified Loupart Wood are captured.

March 14.—Sir Doulgas Haig gains near Bapaume. Von Hindenburg is reported to be in personal command on the West front, says London.

EASTERN FRONT

March 9.—The Germans on the Moldavian front attacked the important railway town of Ocna. They fail to take the town, but capture 600 Russians, a hill crest, and a trench gun.

March 10.—Russians make a vain counter-attack on the trenches near Ocna won by the Germans yesterday. German official reports reduce the number of prisoners taken in yesterday's attack from 600 to 291.

March 13.—Berlin reports that Russian trenches in Galicia are successfully raided, and that 550 prisoners and 13 machine guns are taken.

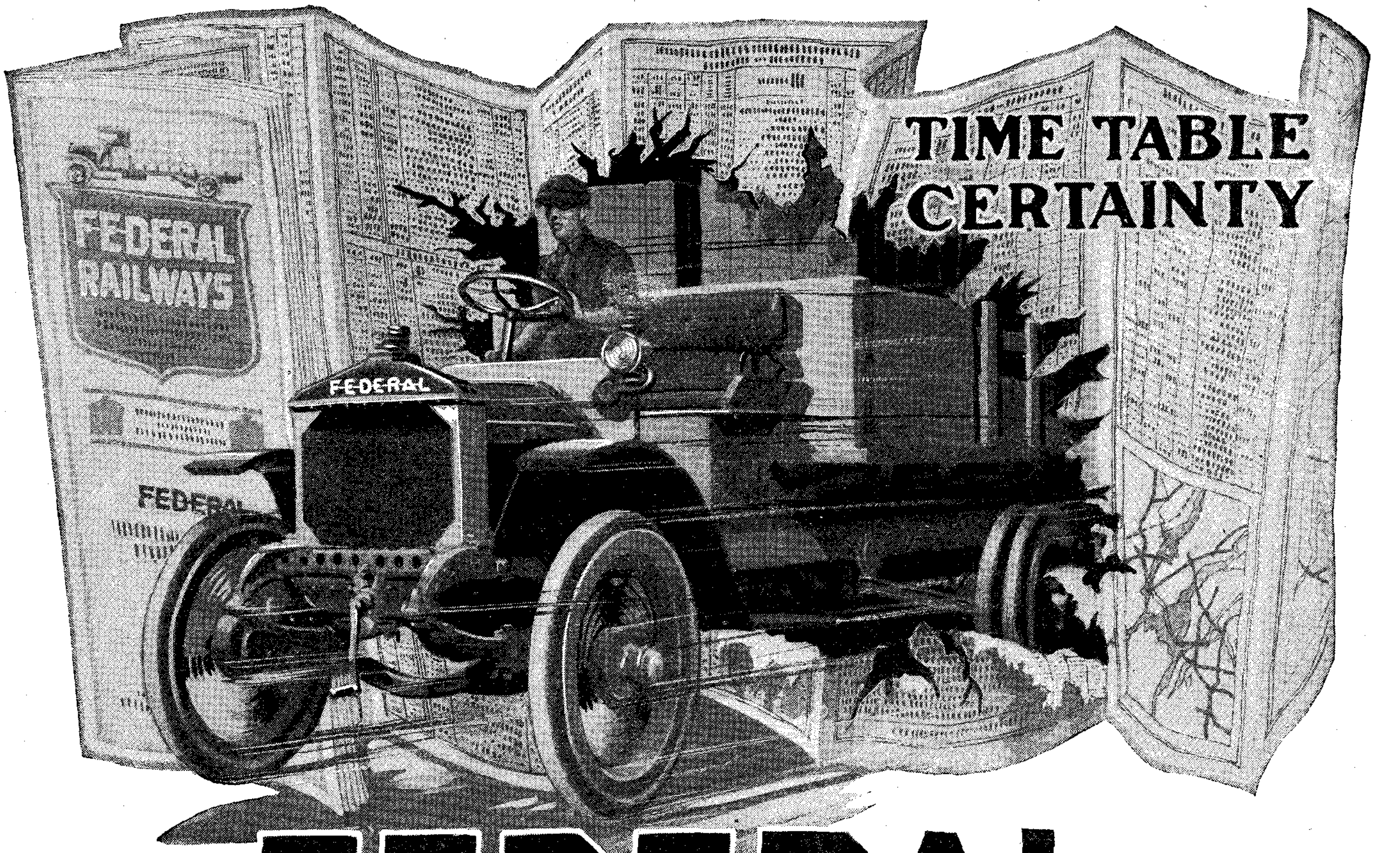
March 14.—An attempted French advance in Macedonia is repulsed, says Berlin.

MESOPOTAMIAN CAMPAIGN

March 8.—General Maude informs London that the British cavalry is within fourteen miles of Bagdad. The Russian Army in Persia is moving forward more and more rapidly. The Russian center is now forty miles beyond Hamadan, and the Turks are in general retreat all along the line.

March 10.—London reports that a battle for the possession of Bagdad is in progress along the Diala River, six miles from the city.

March 11.—Bagdad falls. The Turkish Army defending the city is completely out-maneuvered and out-fought by the British under General Maude in a three days' battle, and early this morning his army occupied the Mesopotamian capital. British cavalry has advanced beyond Bagdad.



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Plant Arr.	8.00	8.15	8.30	8.45
“ Lve.	8.15	8.30	8.45	9.00
Warehouse Arr.	8.30	8.45	9.00	9.15

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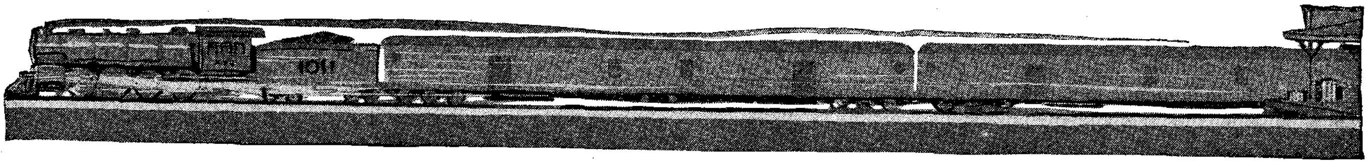

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COVERS THE CONTINENT

March 12.—General Maude reports to London that the Turkish Bagdad army is in a desperate plight, and that he has captured two-thirds of their artillery in the battle before Bagdad. The Russian advance continues unchecked, and their army is less than 150 miles from Maude's troops.

March 13.—The British continue to pursue the Turks beyond Bagdad by cavalry and gunboats on the Tigris.

March 14.—Russian troops in Mesopotamia capture the important Persian city of Kermanshah, while the British forces advance thirty miles beyond Bagdad.

GENERAL

March 8.—Food conditions in Germany are critical, says a Reuter dispatch from Amsterdam. Dr. George Michaelis is reported to have said before the Prussian Diet that more serious distress, particularly in the industrial centers, could hardly be imagined. He blamed the shortage on abuse of the food-cards.

The Gallipoli failure is laid to the late Lord Kitchener, in the report of the Dardanelles Commission, which is published in London. Technical officers are censured for not expressing their disapproval of the project more vigorously.

March 9.—The closing of the Dutch-Belgian frontier by the Germans is reported in a Central News dispatch from Amsterdam.

March 10.—The Belgian Relief steamship *Storstad* is torpedoed. One American sailor was on board, but is rescued.

March 11.—A Reuter dispatch from Petrograd says that owing to frequent food-riots in the Russian capital the military authorities have forbidden all assemblages in the streets, and are prepared to use force in maintaining order.

A complete tabulation of official and authenticated semiofficial records of men killed, wounded, and missing in the European War is received in Washington. Among the military proper 4,441,200 are reported dead; 2,598,500 wounded, and 2,564,500 missing. Civilian dead and wounded, especially on the Russian and Balkan fronts, are estimated at 400,000 more, bringing the total war loss to over ten million. The Entente's losses are 6,318,400, those of the Central Powers 3,384,800.

March 12.—The British campaign against the German forces in German East Africa is virtually ended, says General Smuts in a dispatch to London.

March 13.—About 60 *U*-boats were captured or destroyed between January 1 and February 15 assert dispatches received in Washington.

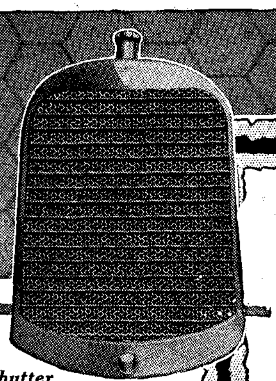
March 14.—A Norwegian ship *en route* to Belgium is sunk without warning outside the blockade-zone.

During the last week only 20 British ships are sunk by *U*-boats, of which but thirteen were over 1,600 tonnage. Two French ships, one American vessel, and two Norwegian freighters make the total 25 ships. This is the smallest damage done by submarines since the campaign opened, London announces.

FOREIGN

March 8.—The Irish demonstration in Parliament is followed by the decision of the Nationalist party to engage in opposition to the Government while supporting a strong national policy toward the war.

Count Ferdinand von Zeppelin, inventor



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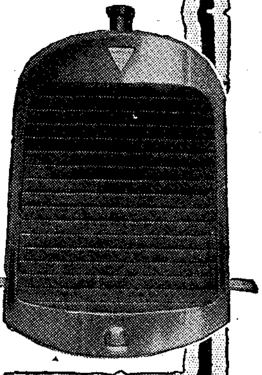

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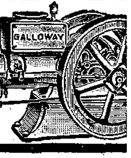

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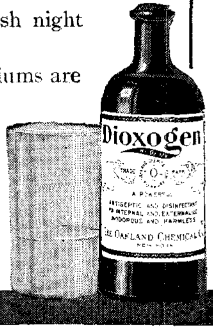

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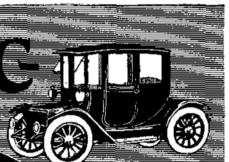
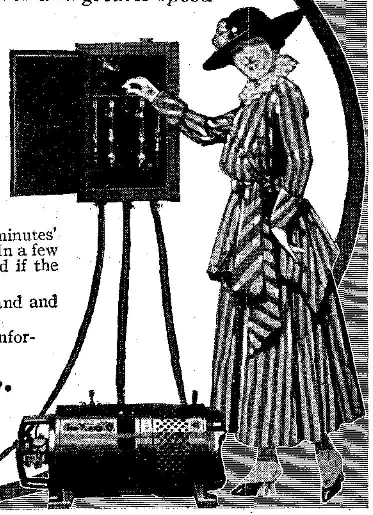




of the famous dirigible, dies at Charlottenburg, near Berlin, aged seventy-eight.

Santiago cables that four hundred American marines were landed at the request of the Cuban civil authorities. As a result the rebels did not attack the city.

Wireless dispatches from Berlin state that the fifty-nine *Yarrowdale* men are released from quarantine, and are on their way to Switzerland *en route* for the United States.

March 10.—London receives official announcement that Austria has granted autonomy to Albania under its protectorate.

Mrs. Wheeldon, her daughter, Mrs. Mason, and the latter's husband are found guilty in London of an attempt to poison Premier Lloyd George. They are sentenced for terms ranging from ten to five years.

March 11.—Count von Bernstorff arrives safely in Christiania, Norway. "It's news to me," he says, when told of the German-Japanese-Mexican plot.

Gen. Venustiano Carranza is elected President of Mexico by what is believed to be the largest vote ever cast in the Republic. Altho the voters had the privilege of writing in any name they desired, Carranza received all but a few scattering ballots. Altho there was no opposition to the President, the Congressional contests were bitterly fought.

March 12.—A large deputation of politicians and capitalists from Manchester calls upon Austen Chamberlain, Secretary of State for India, to protest against the recent increase in the Indian tariff duty on cotton-goods. The Government's decision is being opposed in the Commons.

March 14.—General Obregon, Carranza's chief general and Minister of War, announces his resignation.

China severs diplomatic relations with Germany, and seizes five small German ships interned in her harbors, assert reports to Washington. China is expected to supply the Entente with metals and munitions.

Lloyd George wins the India cotton-tariff battle. Both the Houses pass the resolution on the cotton-goods duty by a large majority after the Premier promises to reconsider the question at the close of the war.

March 15.—Gen. Louis Lyautey, Minister of War in the French Cabinet, resigns as a result of opposition in the Chamber of Deputies.

DOMESTIC

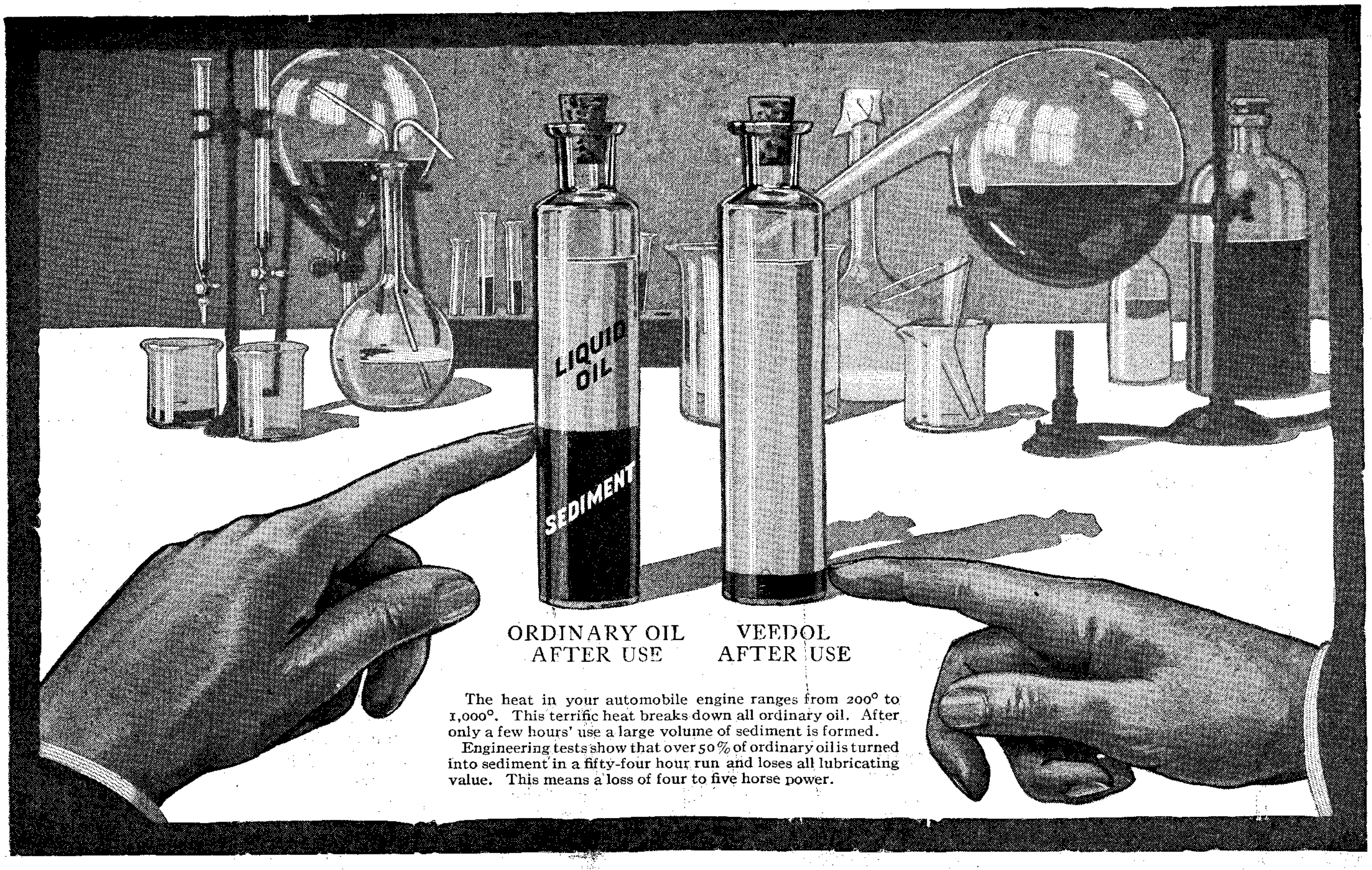
GERMAN-AMERICAN CRISIS

March 8.—Germany is financing Villa in his revolt against Carranza and his border brigandage, while at the same time German agents in the United States and Mexico City are attempting to aline the Carranza Government against the United States, reports the United Press, alleging the highest authority for the facts.

March 9.—President Wilson decides to arm American merchantmen at once, and supply them with naval gunners without waiting for authority from Congress. Secretary Daniels says that the Navy has both guns and gunners ready.

The President issues a call for an extra session of Congress "to consider all matters collateral to the defense of our merchant marine." It will convene on April 16.

March 10.—Immediate construction of a



ORDINARY OIL AFTER USE

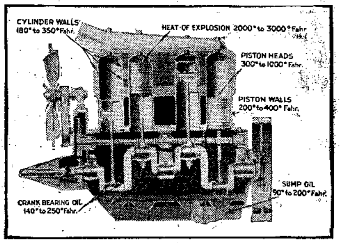
VEEDOL AFTER USE

The heat in your automobile engine ranges from 200° to 1,000°. This terrific heat breaks down all ordinary oil. After only a few hours' use a large volume of sediment is formed.

Engineering tests show that over 50% of ordinary oil is turned into sediment in a fifty-four hour run and loses all lubricating value. This means a loss of four to five horse power.

How the U. S. Bureau of Standards tests automobile oils

Do you know the greatest weakness of ordinary automobile oils? Do you know the chief cause of wear and expense? Do you know how the U. S. Bureau of Standards tests automobile oils—what tests this Bureau considers most important?


CYLINDER WALLS 180° to 350° Fahr.
HEAT OF EXPLOSION 2000° to 3000° Fahr
PISTON HEADS 300° to 1000° Fahr.
PISTON WALLS 200° to 400° Fahr.
SUMP OIL 90° to 200° Fahr.
CRANK BEARING OIL 140° to 250° Fahr.

Showing Operating Temperatures
These high operating temperatures cause rapid destruction of ordinary automobile oils.

You will find the answers to these questions in the U. S. Bureau of Standards Technologic Paper No. 73—"Data on the Oxidation of Automobile Cylinder Oils." This explains the testing of oils by the sedimentation method and shows the great importance of this test.

Today it is a generally accepted fact that absence of sediment is the best test of a lubricant's efficiency.

Sediment causes permanent damage

Oil that contains sediment causes metal to metal friction because the sediment takes the place of a large part of the liquid oil. Then the metal surfaces are pressed into each other and the microscopic teeth grab and cut in. That means friction, wear and expense.

The damage caused by sediment cannot be repaired. Eventually the worn parts must be thrown away and new parts purchased and installed.

How to reduce sediment 86%

The illustration at the top of the page shows the sediment test which the U. S. Bureau of Standards has approved. Notice that the left-hand bottle contains fully seven times as much sediment as the other bottle. The first bottle contains ordinary oil after 500 miles of running. The other contains Veedol.

Notice that there is fully 50% sediment in ordinary oil as against 5% or 6% in Veedol. 86% less sediment! This means that by using Veedol you will save friction and wear and greatly reduce your operating expense.

The Faulkner Process

Veedol is unlike ordinary oil because it is made by the Faulkner Process. This new discovery gives Veedol its remarkable heat-resisting and wear-resisting properties.

Ordinary automobile oil *cannot* be made like Veedol and *cannot* have the same lubricating properties. Veedol resists heat, does not evaporate rapidly, does not carbonize if your motor is in good condition—and finally, reduces sediment 86%.

60c to make test will save you over $50

Five gallons of Veedol will only cost you about 60c more than five gallons of ordinary oil. With five gallons of Veedol you can drive 2000 to 5000 miles, probably two or three times the mileage you get from ordinary oil. Thus you can easily compare costs.

Since sediment is the chief cause of friction, when you eliminate 86% of the sediment you save wear and save expense. Users of Veedol who have kept records say these savings run from $50 to $115 a year.

Make the test as follows: Clean out the crank case of your engine. Fill it with kerosene. Run your motor about *thirty seconds* under its own power. Draw out all kerosene and refill with Veedol. Then make a test run over a familiar road and straight, level stretches.

You will find your motor has acquired new pick-up and hill-climbing ability. It will have less vibration and will give greater gasoline mileage. You save friction and cut down expense.

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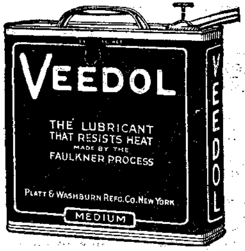
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2. VEEDOL GRAPHITE GREASE—For general lubrication, springs and water pump.
3. VEEDOL TRANS-GEAR COMPOUND—For gears where the housings are *not* tight.
4. VEEDOL TRANS-GEAR OIL—For gears enclosed in *tight* housings.

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"Sturdy as the Oak"

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From the first time you ride in it, you'll find the *Oakland* really "sensible" in power, comfort, ease of handling, and operating cost.

It's valve-in-head motor delivers full 41 h. p. at 2500 r. p. m. — one h. p. for every 53 pounds of car weight.

It's big oversize tires, 32 x 4; long supple springs, 51 inches in rear; wide seats and ample leg room,— mean *comfort* over any roads.

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Its excellent finish, real leather upholstery, beauty and high class equipment stamp it a quality car at a *sensible* price—$875.

Oakland Eight—$1585—is a big luxurious 73 h. p., 7-passenger touring car for those who demand the utmost in power, speed and luxury.

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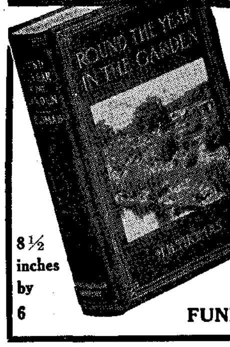

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flotilla of armed high-speed motor-boats for the protection of the country's coast and shipping is recommended at the annual meeting of the Naval Consulting Board.

The leaders of the four Railroad Brotherhoods assure President Wilson that there will be no railroad strike in the event of war.

March 11.—Washington dispatches state that the responsibility for the protection of armed merchantmen is to be placed with the naval officers commanding the gun-crews, who will not be subject to the ship captains as far as operating the guns are concerned. There will be no assumption on the part of the navy men that this Government is at war with any nation, nor will the guns be used unless absolute necessity compels it as a means of protection against lawless attack. No submarine is to be sought for attack, but Secretary Lansing is quoted as saying that since meeting a *U*-boat in the barred zone implies that an attack is to be made on the merchantmen, the naval officers have a right to fire at sight.

Ambassador Gerard reaches Havana without mishap, and is expected in Washington Wednesday. He is greatly relieved at reaching the end of his trip, as he had been warned that the vessel on which he traveled was to be sunk.

G. L. Gupta, a Bengalese student in Columbia University, confesses that he was employed by Franz von Papen to foment sedition in India. He admits that he went to Japan a year and a half ago to buy munitions for India with money furnished by von Papen.

President Wilson directs that the Navy Department proceed at once with the arming of merchant ships and the detail of naval gunners necessary for manning the guns.

March 12.—Ambassador Gerard lands in Florida bearing official dispatches and papers for Washington. Among these is the draft treaty which Berlin attempted to compel him to sign.

In a meeting held in Washington, organized labor announces its war-program. The gist of the long statement is, first, that labor should have a voice in the form and limitations of national defense, and secondly, that organized labor should be consulted as to the conduct and methods of operation involved in the war.

President Wilson formally announces to all the nations of the world, except Germany, his decision to arm American merchantmen against illegal assault. The statement is the official reply to Germany's barred-zone announcement of January 31.

March 14.—Army officers say they have received additional confirmation of an offer made to Carranza officials to raise a regiment of German reservists in case of trouble between Mexico and the United States. Four German officers are said to be with Villa.

The American steamer *Algonquin* is shelled without warning by a German submarine, the crew driven into lifeboats, and the vessel sunk by bombs. No lives are lost.

GENERAL

March 7.—George W. Guthrie, of Pittsburg, the American Ambassador to Japan, dies in Tokyo.

March 8.—The United States Senate adopts by the majority of 76 to 3, the Closure Rule, which makes the limitation of debate possible. Of the twelve Senators responsible for the Armed Ship Bill filibuster, only two—Senators La Follette and Gronna—vote against the Closure Rule.

Turkey again attempts without success to secure the consent of the United States to abrogation of the ancient "capitulations" under which foreigners under Turkish rule enjoy extraterritorial rights and are exempt from many peculiarities of Moslem law.

March 9.—The Hell Gate Bridge over the East River in New York City is formally opened to traffic. The bridge connects the New Haven and Pennsylvania railway systems and facilitates through service to the South and West.

The Supreme Court begins consideration of the Federal dissolution suit against the United States Steel Corporation, its subsidiaries, and officers.

Forty-two coal-dealers, representing the soft-coal interests of Virginia and West Virginia, plead not guilty to the charge of violating the Sherman Antitrust Law.

March 10.—Tony Denier, noted pantomimist, and the original *Humpty-Dumpty*, dies in Kingston, N. Y.

March 11.—Cyrus A. Sulloway, of New Hampshire, dies in Washington after more than twenty years of Congressional service.

A tornado sweeps over Newcastle, Ind., and kills 22 people, injuring 200 others. The storm lasts but five minutes, yet over 300 homes are wrecked. Everything in a path two blocks wide and more than ten blocks long is demolished.

March 12.—The four Railroad Brotherhoods set Saturday, March 17, as the date of a series of railroad strikes to paralyze every railroad in the country, unless the railroad managers yield to their demands. The Brotherhoods refuse to wait for the Supreme Court decision on the Adamson law, which has not yet been announced. The railway managers intend to resist.

Turkey abandons her attempt to draw from the United States recognition of the Moslem abrogation of the "capitulations" under which foreigners in Turkey are subject to the laws of their own country.

The New York State Senate passes the Woman-Suffrage Amendment, and it will be submitted to the voters next November.

The Democratic caucus retains Mr. Stone, of Missouri, as Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations.

March 13.—Formal orders are issued for the opening of the railroad strike in the East. The Brotherhoods announce that they will refuse to run mail-trains, which might compel President Wilson to put the roads on a military basis.

Michael Herlihy is sentenced to serve from ten to twenty years for having been one of the union officials responsible for setting fifty sticks of dynamite in the New York subway during the late traction strike.

March 14.—William F. Sheehan, lawyer and politician, dies at his home in New York.

President Wilson nominates F. W. Taussig, of Harvard; D. C. Roper, of South Carolina; D. J. Lewis, of Maryland; William Kent, of California; W. S. Culbertson, of Kansas, and Edward P. Costigan, of Colorado, to the non-partizan Tariff Commission.

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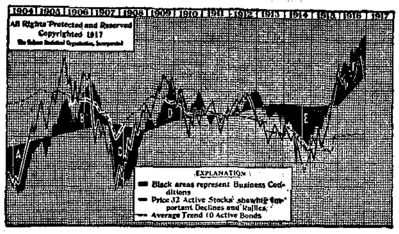

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INVESTMENTS - AND - FINANCE

OUR STOCK-MARKET IN WAR-TIMES

In order to arrive at some hint as to the course of prices on the New York Stock Exchange, should actual war occur between this country and Germany, a writer in the New York *Times Annalist* has presented a compilation of data as to what the effects were in 1898 when we were at war with Spain. While the analogy that would exist might not be perfect, it would be "the only modern parallel in our own experience," and hence of some value as well as of real interest. The writer points out that in 1898 the low point of the market was reached "not upon the declaration of war, but upon the sinking of the *Maine*, which occurred in February, while war was not declared until May." He has compiled averages for each month of high and low prices of fifty stocks which were active in 1898. They show first that in these fifty stocks there was a fall of about 10 points from the high of January to the low that came with the break on news of the sinking of the *Maine;* secondly, that upon the declaration of war they did not stay within 4 points of the low of March, and thirdly, that by December they were 10 points higher than they were in January and 20 points higher than they were at the low of March. By classes of stocks, the fluctuations, as this writer gives them, were as follows:

High in January	*Low in March*	*Low in May*	*High in December*
TWENTY-FIVE RAILROADS			
59.63	50.49	53.48	60.94
ELEVEN PUBLIC UTILITIES			
97.22	83.68	89.12	117.04
FOURTEEN INDUSTRIALS			
56.14	40.36	51.67	74.40
FIFTY STOCKS COMBINED			
66.92	56.55	60.81	77.04

The stocks included in the compilation of the above average quotations were the following:

Railroads	*Industrial and Public Utility*
Atchison	American Cotton Oil
Chesapeake & Ohio	American Sugar
Chicago & Gt. Western	American Tobacco
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	Consolidated Gas
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	Consolidated Ice
Chicago & North Western	Laclede Gas
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	National Linseed
Delaware & Hudson	National Lead
Denver & Rio Grande pf.	N. Y. Air Brake
Erie	Pacific Mail
Illinois Central	People's Gas
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	U. S. Leather pf.
Missouri Pacific	U. S. Rubber pf.
Louisville & Nashville	Western Union
New York Central	Amer. Spirits Mfg. pf.
New York, N. H. & H.	Amer. Tele. & Cable
New York, Ont. & West.	Brooklyn Union Gas
Norfolk & Western	Edison Elec. Illuminat'g
Northern Pacific	Hawaii Sugar
Pennsylvania	B. R. T.
Reading	General Electric
Southern Pacific	Illinois Steel
Southern Railway pf.	Metropolitan St. Rys.
Union Pacific	North American
Wabash pf.	Pullman

In another table the writer gives the average by months in 1898 of prices for these stocks, both high and low, as follows:

1898	*High*	*Low*
January	66.92	61.52
February	67.43	60.07
March	63.77	56.55
April	61.47	57.04
May	67.83	60.81
June	68.17	64.73
July	70.03	66.04
August	75.31	67.41
September	74.73	68.67
October	73.76	67.76
November	76.12	69.82
December	77.04	73.68

On turning to the course of the market for the present year, he finds that as represented by the average for fifty stocks, it so far has been analogous to that of 1898. From the January high of 90.40 the average on February 3, two days after the German Ambassador was dismissed and diplomatic relations with his Government broken off by the United States, had fallen to 77.24. Since that time, "with war almost in view," there has been a gradual recovery in prices, amounting on March 9 to 10.46 points for the industrials and to 1.98 for the railroads, or to 12.44 for industrials and rails combined. The range he gives was as follows:

		High March 9
Railroads		
High..81.22 Jan. 2	Low..72.34 Feb. 3	74.32
Industrials		
High..91.27 Jan. 6	Low..82.14 Feb. 3	92.60
Combined		
High..90.46 Jan. 4	Low..77.24 Feb. 3	83.26

Provided the precedent established in 1898 were to be followed in 1917, the price level, in case of actual war, might be expected to fall back to the combined low of 77.24 of February 3, and from that point to move steadily upward to a new high, as was done in the year of the war with Spain. The writer ventures no prediction as to whether or not the analogy is to be continuous. Only time and the ticker-tape can tell that.

BANK CLEARINGS IN MANY CITIES

Bank clearings in this country for the week ending on February 22, as reported by *Bradstreet's*, aggregated $4,501,230,000, a loss of 4 per cent. from the previous week, but a gain of 14 per cent. over the same week last year, and of 79 per cent. over the corresponding week of 1915. Outside of New York City the total was $1,909,129,000, a decrease of 4.8 per cent. from the previous week, but an increase of 24.5 per cent. over the corresponding week of last year and of 64.4 per cent. over 1915. In New York City the gain over last year was 7.5 per cent. *Bradstreet's* has reports from ninety-four cities reporting gains over last year, and from nineteen showing losses. In Chicago the gain was 28 per cent.; in Philadelphia, 30 per cent.; Boston, 12 per cent.; St. Louis, 38 per cent.; Kansas City, 40 per cent.; San Francisco, 30 per cent.; Cleveland, 117 per cent.; Detroit, 78 per cent.; Cincinnati, 20 per cent. Following are returns from the principal cities of the country for the week ending February 22 and for the week ending February 15, both of this year:

	February 22	*I. or D.*	*February 15*
New York	$2,592,101,000	I 7.5	$2,690,178,000
Chicago	407,034,000	I 28.8	401,101,000
Philadelphia	264,399,000	I 29.9	274,486,000
Boston	195,610,000	I 12.2	211,617,000
St. Louis	109,436,000	I 38.5	112,480,000
Kansas City	100,901,000	I 39.9	115,628,000
San Francisco	69,390,000	I 30.3	70,807,000
Pittsburg	65,417,000	I 10.2	62,486,000
Cleveland	49,199,000	I 117.2	53,746,000
Detroit	46,725,000	I 38.0	47,837,000
Baltimore	32,555,000	D 10.9	37,652,000
Cincinnati	32,129,000	I 20.2	34,601,000

	February 22	*I. or D.*	*February 15*
Minneapolis	$20,633,000	D 14.1	$22,147,000
New Orleans	19,261,000	D 13.6	33,436,000
Los Angeles	25,446,000	I 18.2	28,455,000
Omaha	28,612,000	I 36.7	31,631,000
Milwaukee	19,558,000	I 18.7	24,900,000
Atlanta	19,326,000	I 38.1	22,546,000
Louisville	19,100,000	I 9.7	22,062,000
Richmond	22,042,000	I 66.3	20,776,000
Buffalo	14,093,000	I 19.4	15,328,000
Seattle	15,949,000	I 51.6	18,040,000
St. Paul	12,570,000	I 3.7	11,638,000
Denver	11,953,000	I 24.8	12,472,000
Portland, Ore.	11,869,000	I 23.8	12,709,000
Houston	10,978,000	I 3.8	11,030,000
Indianapolis	10,997,000	I 22.7	11,226,000
St. Joseph	12,139,000	I 53.9	13,348,000
Salt Lake City	12,033,000	I 59.8	13,240,000
Providence	8,259,000	I 3.0	9,324,000
Columbus	7,601,000	I 34.1	9,332,000
Fort Worth	9,540,000	I 25.2	9,499,000
Washington, D. C.	7,947,000	I 9.2	9,491,000
Toledo	8,970,000	I 22.7	9,781,000
Memphis	10,185,000	....	10,185,000
Hartford	6,026,000	I 8.7	6,693,000
Nashville	7,682,000	I 23.6	8,975,000
Des Moines	6,090,000	I 18.8	6,776,000
Rochester	5,772,000	I 32.5	6,121,000
Savannah	4,063,000	D 13.8	4,569,000
Duluth	4,120,000	1.2	4,020,000
Albany	4,516,000	I 10.0	4,190,000
Spokane	4,923,000	....	4,923,000
Wichita	4,760,000	I 21.1	5,879,000
Norfolk	4,086,000	I 9.1	4,332,000
Galveston	2,877,000	D 25.0	4,465,000
New Haven	3,925,000	I 22.7	4,280,000
Sioux City	5,313,000	I 41.6	5,985,000
Grand Rapids	4,113,000	I 18.4	4,521,000
Oklahoma	4,432,000	I 44.4	5,109,000
Oakland	4,268,000	I 25.7	4,888,000
Macon	1,013,000	D 65.5	1,220,000
Akron	5,308,000	I 105.5	4,557,000
Springfield, Mass.	3,208,000	I 3.3	3,607,000
Peoria	3,822,000	D 2.9	4,854,000
Worcester	2,957,000	I 6.5	3,563,000
Tulsa	4,801,000	I 88.9	5,430,000
Syracuse	3,322,000	I 12.6	3,136,000
Dayton	2,699,000	I 7.5	3,204,000
Scranton	2,734,000	I 4.6	3,236,000
Austin	5,365,000	D 42.9	7,438,000
Lincoln	2,736,000	I 23.0	3,317,000
Wilmington, Del.	3,380,000	I 37.3	3,020,000
Wheeling	2,662,000	I 28.3	3,144,000
Little Rock	2,414,000	I 11.7	2,770,000
Chattanooga	3,055,000	I 31.4	3,347,000
Birmingham	2,302,000	D 5.3	2,673,000
Youngstown	1,831,000	I 26.1	3,368,000
Sacramento	1,939,000	I 20.2	2,178,000
Canton	2,397,000	I 21.1	2,741,000
Charleston, S. C.	2,137,000	- 5.8	2,211,000
Reading	2,511,000	I 45.7	2,624,000
Tacoma	2,067,000	I 20.1	2,190,000
Portland, Me.	2,129,000	I 27.7	2,471,000
Augusta, Ga.	1,470,000	D 20.0	2,026,000
Knoxville	1,750,000	D 16.1	2,021,000
San Diego	1,922,000	D 9.0	2,379,000
Trenton	3,782,000	I 110.5	2,349,000
Waterloo	1,929,000	I 4.5	1,985,000
Evansville	2,267,000	I 39.8	2,291,000
Harrisburg	1,614,000	I 10.9	1,949,000
Davenport	2,118,000	I 7.8	2,066,000
Topeka	1,974,000	I 49.6	2,172,000
Cedar Rapids	1,584,000	I 10.0	1,723,000
Wilkes-Barre	1,847,000	I 21.3	1,728,000
Fargo	1,060,000	D 20.4	1,141,000
Lancaster	1,915,000	I 24.5	2,138,000
Fall River	1,177,000	D 13.8	1,555,000
Helena	1,408,000	I 35.2	1,557,000
Fort Wayne	1,522,000	I 11.6	1,739,000
Springfield, Ill.	1,400,000	I 17.7	1,665,000
New Bedford	1,450,000	I 28.2	1,497,000
Stockton	1,397,000	I 64.5	1,481,000
Erie	1,503,000	I 38.0	1,490,000
Sioux Falls	1,137,000	I 2.1	1,235,000
Muskogee	1,186,000	I 25.6	1,403,000
Chester	1,067,000	D .9	1,182,000
Ogden	1,194,000	I 44.7	1,247,000
Rockford	1,376,000	I 20.2	1,366,000
Mobile	1,232,000	I 35.3	1,212,000
Columbia	790,000	I 9.4	1,037,000
York	974,000	I 19.5	1,015,000
Springfield, Ohio	727,000	D 11.9	1,044,000
Lowell	975,000	I 26.4	1,112,000
Boise	887,000	I 27.4	1,098,000
Quincy	901,000	I 5.6	940,000
South Bend	734,000	I 15.4	871,000
Bloomington	809,000	I 20.3	565,000
Binghamton	752,000	I 23.0	699,000
Lexington	788,000	D 19.5	969,000
Mansfield	790,000	I 69.6	741,000
Decatur	696,000	I 24.9	866,000
Jackson, Miss.	573,000	D 3.2	488,000
Jacksonville, Ill.	369,000	I 4.8	325,000
Vicksburg	238,000	20.2	342,000
Total, U. S.	$4,501,230,000	I 14.1	$4,714,657,000
Tot. outside N. Y.	1,900,129,000	I 24.5	2,024,479,000

Later reports, covering the whole month, showed a total for the United States of $21,462,963,627, which was "the heaviest ever recorded for any February." It, however, reflected a decrease of 14 per cent. from January, which ratio of loss "was really negligible when one considered that February was a short month, that it was marked by two holidays, and that it usually stands for a between-seasons period in retail trade." Incidentally,

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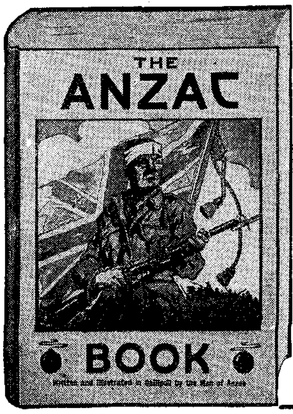

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the German submarine issue restricted speculation, put off certain financing and made for more or less unsettlement, in trade circles. At the same time, one had to remember "the influences of high prices, which naturally expand operations, exprest in terms of money, without, however, bringing about a similar degree of enlargement in physical volume." Again, "payments on account of the British war-loan made during the fore part of February increased clearings at New York and Boston." Nevertheless, *Bradstreet's* found it a fact that payments in February "never were larger than in the month just ended." Clearings increased 18.1 per cent. over February, 1916; 80 per cent. over the like month in 1915; 68 per cent. over that time in 1914, and 59 per cent. over the corresponding month in 1913. New York City's total for February, $12,794,087,244, while being the smallest reported since August, 1916, was the largest ever noted for the month named.

Outside of New York, bank clearings for the whole month aggregated $8,668,876,383, the smallest total registered since August, 1916, but likewise "the largest ever recorded for February." This sum indicated an advance of 22.7 per cent. over February, 1916, while disclosing a gain of nearly 40 per cent. over the like month in 1913. Following are *Bradstreet's* aggregates of clearings for the whole month at all cities compared with the like periods in four preceding years:

(Six figures omitted)

	1917	*1916*	*1915*	*1914*	*1913*
January	$25,424	$19,991	$13,429	$16,100	$16,090
February	21,462	18,159	11,865	12,770	13,481
March		20,618	13,790	14,148	13,985
1st quarter		$58,768	$39,084	$43,018	$43,556
April		$19,251	$14,963	$14,791	$14,153
May		20,564	14,574	13,061	13,980
June		20,526	14,064	13,841	13,580
2d quarter		$60,341	$43,601	$41,693	$41,713
July		$19,327	$14,875	$14,385	$13,422
August		19,685	14,234	9,840	12,260
September		22,677	15,348	9,927	13,293
3d quarter		$61,689	$44,457	$34,152	$38,975
October		$25,491	$20,101	$11,624	$15,551
November		26,610	19,297	10,982	13,742
December		27,075	20,236	12,540	14,537
4th quarter		$79,176	$59,634	$35,146	$43,830
Grand total		$259,974	$186,776	$154,009	$168,074

THE HIGH PRICES FOR COPPER

While other metals have registered "startling advances" in price since the war began, copper, says *The Wall Street Journal*, "still holds the center of the stage." Production has been greatly stimulated by the war, and yet high prices continue to prevail. Late in November, copper was selling for 35½ cents per pound, an extremely high price, but within the present year the price has reached 37 cents. Not since 1872, when the price reached 44 cents, has copper sold so high as it has this year. Further items as to the copper situation are set forth in the same paper:

"Refinery output in 1916 totaled 2,311,000,000 pounds, an increase of more than 41 per cent. over the previous year. But it is not expected that 1917's refinery output will show much of an increase over 1916. Freight congestion, coupled with stormy weather and labor troubles, delayed shipments of adequate supplies to refineries through January and February, and producers are still experiencing shipping troubles.

"Assuming that refinery output this

year approximates 2,400,000,000 pounds, the question has been asked, Where will this copper go? Exports last year took care of about 733,000,000 pounds of copper and domestic consumption 1,585,429,666 pounds. Sales totaled 2,318,429,666 pounds. In September the Allies purchased 448,000,000 pounds, to be delivered through the first six months of this year.

"Since practically all available copper for delivery before July has been sold, we may assume that domestic buyers have already contracted for about 752,000,000 pounds. This export and domestic business already booked for the first six months would total 1,200,000,000 pounds, leaving 1,200,000,000 pounds of last-half metal to be contracted for. If the needs of the Allies are as great this year as they were in 1916, then 285,000,000 pounds additional will have to be purchased here and shipped abroad in the last six months of 1917. And if domestic buying is on a par with last year, this will mean the purchase of 833,000,000 additional pounds for this country's consumption, making a total of 2,318,429,666 pounds to be sold this year, or 81,570,334 pounds less than the estimated 1917 refinery production of 2,400,000,000 pounds. And yet the copper trade does not look for a surplus at the end of 1917, since 1916 exports showed a big increase over 1915; while apparent domestic consumption also increased about 550,000,000 pounds. As a matter of fact, domestic consumption has almost doubled since 1913.

"Another factor which might necessitate a revision of all estimates for 1917 consumption would be the entrance of this Government into the copper market for its preparedness needs. Should the war end in a few months the copper demands of the Allies for war-purposes would be greatly reduced, but the German market will be open and Germany is said to need something like 800,000,000 pounds of the metal. Peace will bring a copper demand for purposes other than war. It will mark the beginning of reconstruction in the devastated sections of Europe, and for this alone an immense quantity of copper will be needed. Large copper producers feel that the metal through 1918 will command a relatively high price as compared with 1913 and 1914, even the hostilities cease and a sudden lessening of demand paves the way for a substantial drop in prices."

SAVINGS-BANK DEPOSITS THE LARGEST KNOWN

That, during "a year of extraordinarily high prices," the savings-banks of New York State should have been well patronized by men and women in making deposits, while at the same time favored by light withdrawals, are two facts which *Bradstreet's* thinks "worthy of the attention of agitators, who are wont to proclaim that the rich are getting richer all the time, while the poor are getting poorer." Considering all the circumstances, the writer thinks we ought not to have expected that savings-banks would show anything but increased deposits in a year such as 1916, "when wages ascended to record high levels and when employment was well-nigh continuous." At the same time 633,407 accounts have been opened or reopened during the year, as against 533,032 in 1915, a fact which dissipates the notion that savings-banks are suffering seriously from the more or less strenuous competition of the postal-savings system, or the one that savings-bank deposits are more and more being withdrawn and invested in standard stocks and bonds.

Deposits during 1916, not including

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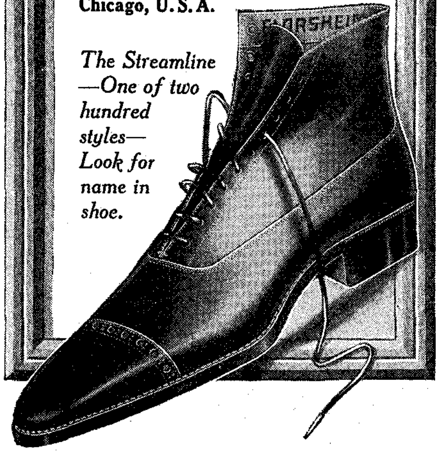

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interest credited or paid, went up to the high-water mark of $488,678,661, a gain of $76,176,398, or 18 per cent., over 1915. This volume of increase was "truly remarkable and, considered in connection with the relatively light deposits of 1915 and 1914, sets up the inference that foreign-born residents here have worked their minds back to a point where they deem it wise to deposit instead of hoard their savings." One must keep it in mind here, however, that there has been little or no emigration from the country, which has tended to keep funds from being carried to Europe. Withdrawals in 1915 aggregated only $422,988,549, which was a decrease of about $7,000,000 from the preceding year and of $26,000,000 from 1913 when withdrawals were exceptionally heavy. Withdrawals in 1915, 1914, and 1913, had exceeded deposits, and thus paralleled trends witnessed in 1908 and 1907. Following are two tables that give the resources and total deposits as of January 1 for seventeen years past, as well as the deposits and withdrawals in certain particular years:

January 1	*Resources*	*Total Deposits*
1917	$2,139,299,037	$1,953,663,728
1916	1,974,046,375	1,819,206,937
1915	1,912,204,574	1,771,500,958
1914	1,926,334,331	1,741,697,466
1913	1,861,783,753	1,689,453,168
1912	1,780,862,290	1,619,115,648
1911	1,695,650,793	1,542,933,693
1910	1,628,916,868	1,483,449,494
1909	1,536,610,547	1,396,443,327
1908	1,465,295,677	1,380,399,090
1907	1,464,950,833	1,362,035,836
1906	1,405,800,904	1,292,358,867
1905	1,311,993,505	1,198,583,142
1904	1,238,800,468	1,131,281,943
1903	1,191,327,573	1,077,383,743
1902	1,131,564,624	1,014,305,000
1901	1,066,019,216	947,129,638

	Deposits	*Withdrawals*
1916	$488,678,661	$422,988,549
1915	412,502,363	429,908,102
1914	410,275,689	443,519,287
1913	439,923,632	448,273,900
1912	435,015,119	423,275,649
1911	427,917,745	408,291,534
1910	405,483,027	399,274,672
1909	390,789,469	356,867,885
1908	350,695,187	393,237,604
1907	390,095,794	421,704,646
1904	330,634,132	302,845,984
1903	305,934,718	288,864,605
1902	296,024,624	266,550,112
1901	286,155,826	252,549,176
1900	268,323,513	240,013,371

Supplementing these interesting data, *Bradstreet's* writer presents other details as to the condition of the savings-banks of New York State on January 1 this year, as compared with their condition in the previous year:

	1917	*1916*
Number of banks	141	140
Total resources	$2,139,299,037	$1,974,046,375
Amount due depositors	1,953,663,728	1,819,206,937
Other liabilities	709,517	715,270
Surplus on estimated market value stocks and bonds	184,925,791	154,124,167
Surplus on par value stocks and bonds	....	183,009,554
Number of open accounts	3,417,312	3,243,362
Number of accounts opened or reopened during year	633,407	533,032
Number of accounts closed during year	459,457	460,312
Amount deposited during year, not including interest credited.	$488,678,661	$412,502,363
Amount withdrawn during year.	422,988,549	429,908,102
Amount of interest paid and credited during year	68,782,450	65,124,623
Salaries paid for the year	3,419,366	3,245,975
Expenses other than salaries for year	4,254,483	3,644,019

As to the figures for other States, the writer remarks that comprehensive statistics are not available, because the years of different State banking departments do not all end on exactly comparable dates. But his opinion is that it is "more than probable that savings for all of the country mounted to new high figures, employment having been so wide-spread at high wages, while the incomes of small investors largely expanded."

THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the current use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"B. B.," Muskogee, Okla.—"Is the word *tasty* correctly used in the sentence, 'Dress your hair tasty?'"

No. Use "tastily" instead, and follow the rule that adverbs are employed to modify verbs.

"H. S.," Danbury, Conn.—"(1) To settle an argument, my friend insists that *Newfoundland* is pronounced with the accent on *land*. Is he right? (2) Is this sentence correct: 'Please send me samples of invitation cards showing the *style* of lettering, etc.'? Is *style* used correctly or should it be *styles?*"

(1) Your friend is not in error. There is a stress on the final syllable which gives to the *a* the sound it has in "at" rather than that which it has in "sofa"—a sound heard in the final syllable of "New Zealand" but not in that of "Maoriland." The dictionary places the primary stress on the first syllable and the secondary on the last. (2) It should read "styles of lettering."

"A. G. F.," Washington, D. C.—"(1) What is the proper pronunciation of the word *pilaster* (particularly with reference to sound of 'i')? Is there any disagreement amoung authorities as to the proper pronunciation of the word? (2) May certain syllables of words be properly accented in speaking, contrary to proper accent when such words are used alone, for the sake of contrast? For example, 'His plan was to do nothing *of'fensive* or *de'fensive*'."

(1) *Pilaster* is pronounced *pi-las'ter—i* as in *pin*. The LEXICOGRAPHER is not aware of any disagreement as to the pronunciation of this word. (2) Yes; that is the only way to bring out the contrast.

"K. L. M.," New York, N. Y.—"Is the claim recently made in a New York newspaper that the word 'Rye' in the Scottish song, 'Comin' Thro' the Rye,' means a village green and not a stream, correct?"

In view of the fact that one of the verses of this song explicitly states that—

> "Oh, Jenny's a' wat, poor body,
> Jenny's seldom dry;
> She draiglet a' her petticoatie
> Comin' thro' the *Rye*."

it is quite evident that a stream is referred to. There is no Scottish word *rye* which means village green.

"F. A. W.," Demorest, Ga.—"For about forty-five years I have been under the impression that the couplet, 'A little nonsense now and then,' etc., came from the pen of 'Brick' Pomeroy, who, as long ago as that was at La Crosse, Wis., and was quite popular as the editor of *The Democrat*, which had a wide circulation through the then 'West.'"

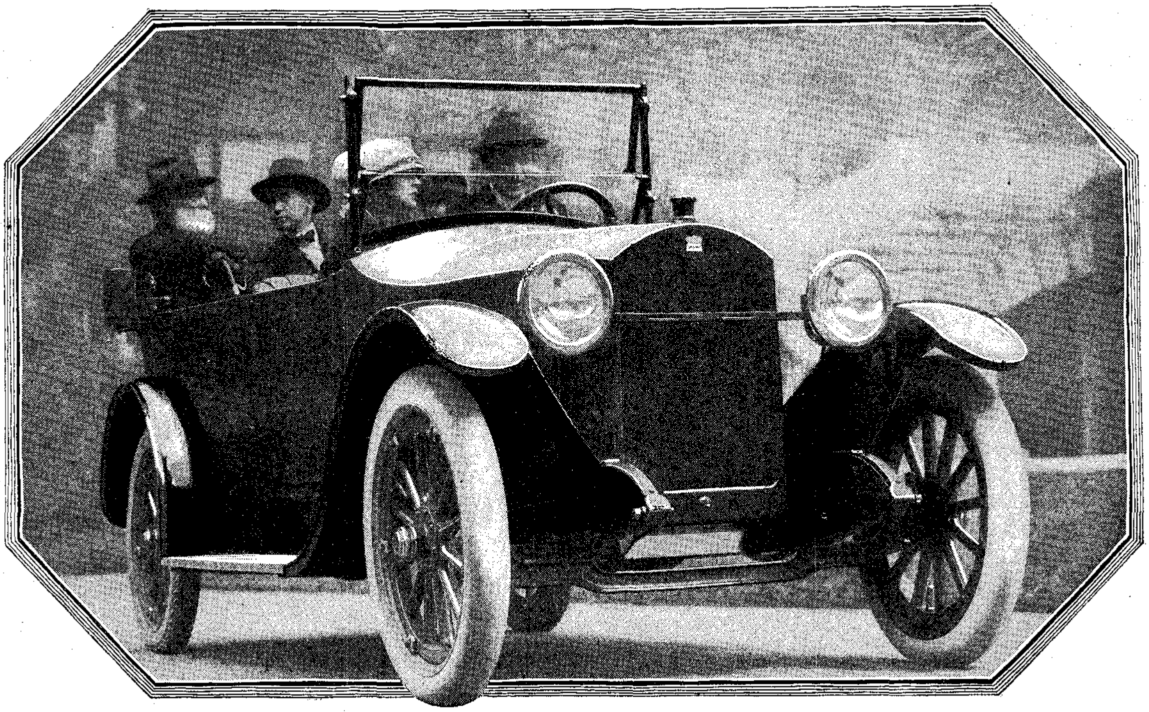
The couplet to which you refer is given in our reference-books as anonymous. But the idea has been exprest by many writers, from Horace down, and it may be that it was used by Pomeroy in "Nonsense," which he published in 1868.

"D. W. M.," Emery, Tex.—"(1) Why is *rough* pronounced *ruff; dough, dou; bough, bou,* etc. (2) Which one of President Wilson's Cabinet members is a native of Great Britain? Where and when was he born? (3) Is Mr. Bryan's (ex-Secretary of State) son-in-law a captain in the British Army; what is his name?"

(1) The varying pronunciation of words ending in *ough* arises from the circumstances of their evolution during a period when English orthography was in an unsettled condition. Thus, in Early English "rough" was spelled "ruhh." In the seventeenth century "dough" was spelled "doe." In Early English "bough" was spelt "bou." In each case, when the spelling changed, the pronunciation was retained. (2) William Bauchop Wilson, Secretary of Labor, was born at Blantyre, Scotland, April 2, 1862. (3) Mr. Bryan's daughter, Ruth, married an Englishman named Owen, but we are not aware that he is an officer in the Army.

"E. S. C.," Lake Sunapee, N. H.—"(1) Which is the correct form: 'The intention, the duty, the privilege, the purpose *to do* or *of doing?*' (2) Which is the correct form of answer: 'What is your intention? *Ans.* '*To go* home or *of going* home?' (3) Which is the correct form: 'I have the intention *of going* home or *to go* home?'"

(1) It depends on the context. Thus, we should say, "It is my intention *to do*," but "I have the



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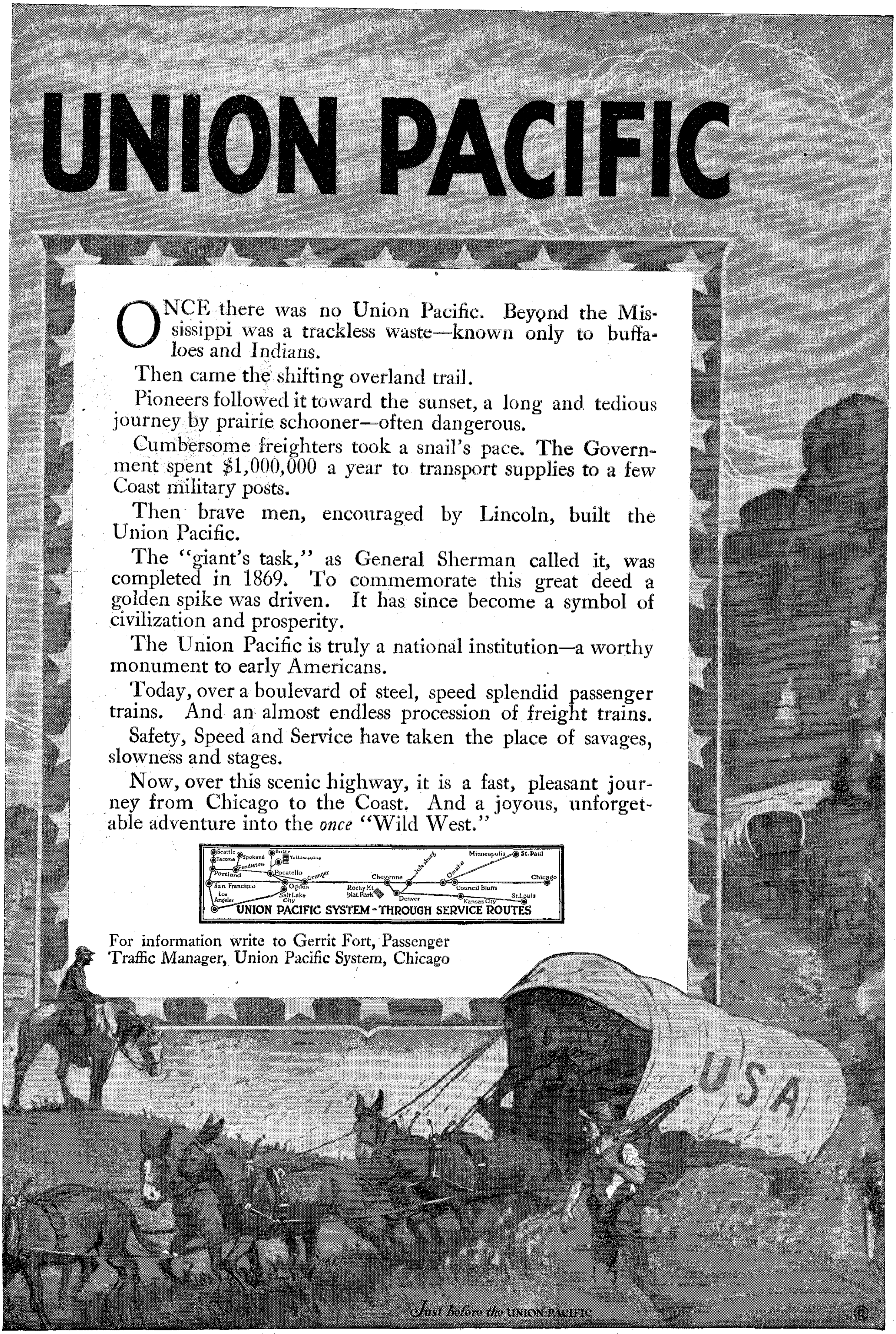
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UNION PACIFIC SYSTEM - THROUGH SERVICE ROUTES

For information write to Gerrit Fort, Passenger Traffic Manager, Union Pacific System, Chicago intention *of doing*." The same rule applies to "duty," "privilege," and "purpose." (2) In answer to the question, "What is your intention?" we should say, "*To go* home." (3) The correct form is, "I have the intention *of going* home."

"C. S. F.," New York.—"Can you tell me why salt crackles when thrown on a fire?"

Because salt contains water, and when it is thrown into a fire the water is rapidly turned to steam, and to this sudden conversion the crackling is due.

"T. K.," San Francisco, Cal.—"From a pamphlet called 'Some Reasons for Chinese Exclusion,' I learn that between 20,000 and 25,000 Chinese were slain by the Spaniards at Manila, P. I., and that thirty or forty years later another massacre took place in which a larger number was killed in the same place. When did this butchery happen?"

"In 1574 the city of Manila was sacked and burned by Chinese pirates," says the "New International Encyclopedia" (vol. xv: p. 3: 1916), and continues: "In 1602, an insurrection of the Chinese residents of the city was put down with great severity, *several thousands* of the insurgents being killed." Subsequent uprisings were of Filipinos for their independence of Spain, but these were of much later date.

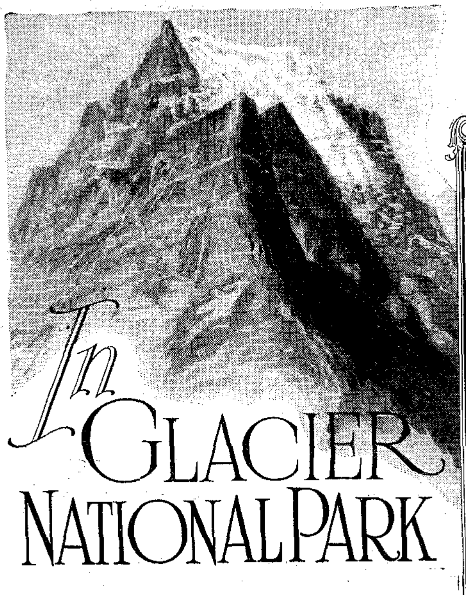
"H. C. C.," Olean, N. Y.—"Kindly give me the genealogical process by which a name becomes 'hyphenated.' How, for example, and when, the Smiths and the Joneses unite their names and become 'Smith-Jones?'"

Compound names are recognized as legitimate where property is represented as having descended through an heiress, and when one family has held possession of an estate for several generations which has subsequently descended by inheritance in male line to another who is actual proprietor. Compound names of the kind reflect the status of the record or in Great Britain of the warrant of royal license. The extinction of one family and the devolution of its estate to another has produced such compound names as Godolphin-Osborne and Spencer-Churchill. Here each surname represents a fact in the history of the family. The Earl of Buckingham, for instance, is a Hobart-Hampden-Mercer-Henderson. In many instances, however, there is no such warrant for compound names.

In the United States they are sometimes formed by linking a bride's maiden name to that of her husband; or by adding a testator's name to one's own in accordance with the condition of a bequest. One who has a very common surname sometimes inserts a hyphen between it and his second Christian name. Again, a child whose father dies when he is quite young and whose mother marries again, may add his stepfather's name to his own. Formerly, it was the custom in England to give the surname of the godfather or godmother to the child for whom they stood sponsor.

"A. E. G.," Parma, Mich.—"(1) What is the force of the word *éclat*—'Not merely to keep them busy, or to give the function proper *éclat*, but because Uncle Sam has found by careful experiment that about 30 per cent. more coal is put in with music than without.' (2) Also, what is the origin of 'yeggmen,' meaning 'burglars?'"

(1) The definition of *éclat* is "showiness of achievement; brilliance of conduct or action; splendor." It is a French word. (2) "Yeggmen" is derived from the gipsy word "yeg," which means "chief thief."



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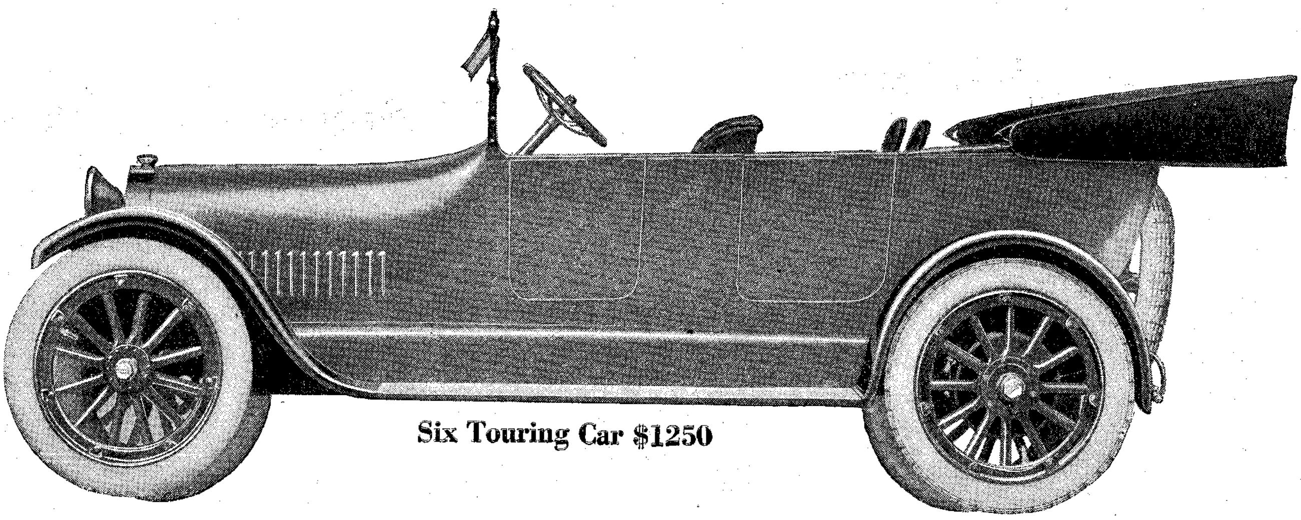

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